MORNING EDITION

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GERMANS WIPE OUT ARMORED CAR UNIT IN LUFTWAFFE RAID

Escorting Messerschmitts Shoot Down Two Planes in Big Marmarica Battle

CAPTURE 9,000 PRISONERS

Tobruk Cut Off Again From British Contact, Cairo Communique Shows

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 2.—It has been officially announced that Stukas almost completely wiped out a formation of 45 British armored cars in Marmarica yesterday. Escorting Messerschmitts shot down two enemy planes. Strong Luftwaffe formations of all types engaged in ground fighting; hammered additional British armored columns with bombs, cannons and machine guns.

According to an announcement by the Field Headquarters published here, the Germans in the fight in North Africa so far have taken 9,000 British prisoners, including three generals, have either captured or destroyed 814 tanks and armored cars, besides numerous guns, and shot down 127 planes.

9,000 Britons Captured

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—In North Africa, fighting between Axis and British forces to the southeast of Tobruk continued to be successful for the German and Italian troops, the communique issued today said. So far, 9,000 British troops have been taken prisoner, including three generals, and 814 British tanks captured or destroyed, and 127 British planes shot down, it was said.

During November, 48 British cargo ships, totaling 231,870 tons, were sunk by German submarines and aircraft, the communique said.

Hardest Fight So Far

I.N.S.

ROME, December 2.—A radio broadcast announced that "The Libyan battle is the hardest we have encountered, with all advantages on the enemy side; we are ready to bear the weight of the enemy's fresh supplies."

Fluid Battle Fought

I.N.S.

CAIRO, December 2.—A fluid battle has been raging over an area of some 1,600 miles since November 20, says an official communique issued today. The center of gravity altered almost daily as the enemy's main tank concentrations massed for attack and counterattack.

Yesterday the enemy threw into the battle all available armored troops on a comparatively narrow front. Very heavy fighting all day long in the area of Sidi Rezegh and Zaarran resulted in junction between the German forces which had advanced from the south and southwest with those originally disposed about Zaarran. The frontier area operations for the elimination of the centers of resistance is continuing.

Referring to the communique mentioned above, it is authoritatively stated in London that the communique indicates that the corridor connecting the Tobruk garrison "with our forces inland has been temporarily broken and Tobruk is once more cut off from contact with our land forces. It appears that the 15th German armored division made a thrust from the southwest, joining up with the remnants of the 21st armored division at the junction of Zaarran, six miles northeast of Sidi Rezegh."

The local spokesman declared that "the Germans' linking up will cause only a delay of a few days; it no longer destroys our confidence as to the final result."

The spokesman also stated that the link with Tobruk is unimpaired, despite the German penetration.

P.I. SEEKS ABROGATION OF U.S. SUGAR TREATY

President Quezon Instructs Resident Commissioner in Washington to Act

Domei

MANILA, November 28.—President Manuel L. Quezon today instructed Joaquin Elizalde, Resident Commissioner in Washington, to seek abrogation of the London sugar treaty of 1937 on the grounds that the war had rendered the treaty inoperative.

Abrogation of the treaty would enable the Philippines to sell sugar to any country, while under the present treaty the Philippines may sell only to the United States.

Mr. Quezon contended that since the outbreak of the war all nations have been buying and selling sugar at will in disregard of the treaty.

It was recalled that Soviet Russia recently wanted to buy Philippine sugar but was unable to do so because of the treaty.

Mr. Elizalde was instructed to seek support of the United States in securing abrogation of the treaty.

Berlin May Ask Swiss to Oust British Diplomats

Domei

NEW YORK, December 2.—United Press reports from Berne today predicted that Germany may soon present the Swiss Government with a formal request for the expulsion of all Britons including diplomats from Swiss territory. The reports routed via Madrid and which many observers here tended to discredit said the Nazi move would bear a definite time limit for the expulsion of Britons in the same manner as Germans and Italians have been expelled from Syria, Iraq and Iran. According to one version, the rumored German step is likely also to affect United States citizen residents in Switzerland, the reports said.

NAZI TROOPS PIERCE MOSCOW DEFENSES

Berlin Announces Deep Advance Made at Many New Places

ROSTOV BEING QUITTED

London Tunes in News That Germans Continue Falling Back

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 2.—The German troops have pierced the Moscow defense lines deeply at several new places, it was officially announced today.

Retreat Said Continuing

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—A Moscow radio announcement intercepted here this evening claimed that German troops in the Rostov area are continuing to fall back after five days since the withdrawal began, and Red troops are in hot pursuit of the Germans.

The radio item claimed the Germans have been moving so fast that in certain sections the Russian army has been unable to keep contact with them.

Fighting Rages Fiercely

I.N.S.

MOSCOW, December 2.—The Soviet troops continued to pursue the enemy, stated the communique today. On Tuesday 17 German planes were brought down.

On Monday the Soviet air force either destroyed or put out of action 13 German tanks, 30 heavy field-guns, two oil trucks and annihilated about two battalions of infantry.

At the western front several fierce German attacks were beaten off with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Tass News Agency today reported that the situation at Volokolamsk remains serious, and that stubborn fighting is going on.

At Maloyaroslavets sector no substantial changes occurred during the past 24 hours.

FOREIGN SCRIBES SEIZED

British and American Journalists Captured by Italians

Domei

ROME, November 30.—Five South African and one English journalists were captured by Italian forces in Libya, in addition to two American journalists, it was officially announced today.

Edgeworth Ward, British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, was the Englishman captured.

G. J. Lamprecht, of the South African Broadcasting Company, U. Y. Frige of the African Press, Pretoria, C. Norton, who was described as the South African correspondent of the English press, R. W. Sinclair, whose newspaper was not known, and a correspondent of War Film News Corporation, Pretoria, whose name could not be established, were captured by the Italians, it was stated.

COMPLETE SUPPORT OF U.S., ROOSEVELT PLEDGED BY QUEZON

Can Be No Question of Loyalty To Washington, President, He Asserts

P.I. ARMY TO BE DIVIDED

To Create Semi-Independent Commands to Encourage Maximum Flexibility

Domei

MANILA, December 1.—President Manuel Quezon today issued a statement pledging full support to President Roosevelt and the United States.

The statement referred to press dispatches from the United States commenting on Mr. Quezon's recent speech in which he inferentially attacked Francis B. Sayre, Philippines High Commissioner.

The statement said:

"There can never be any question regarding my absolute loyalty to President Roosevelt and the Government of the United States.

"My speech was a denunciation of misrepresentations and misinformation sent to the United States by theorists, pacifists and the Civil Liberties Union which gave the American public a very wrong impression of what we are trying to do here.

"President Roosevelt knows he can count on me, my Government and our people to the most bitter end."

Army Is Reorganized

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Reliable quarters said yesterday that the Philippine Army, now incorporated in the United States Armed Forces in the Far East under command of Lieutenant-General Douglas MacArthur will be organized soon into three corps area. These areas will cover not only Luzon but the southern islands and Midanao.

Philippine Army units will also guard Cebu, Negros and other populous islands, it was stated.

The units will be organized with semi-independent commands to encourage maximum flexibility. Details were not made public due to the emergency but the impression prevailed that United States preparations in the Philippines were far advanced and were capable of meeting any emergency.

Most high ranking military quarters have complete confidence in Lieutenant-General MacArthur's ability to handle the situation and also commented on the high caliber of his General Staff.

Meanwhile, President Manuel L. Quezon's attack on Francis B. Sayre, American High Commissioner, aroused the most widespread public attention of any Philippine declaration in recent months, especially in view of the high interest in the Orient.

President Quezon charged that Mr. Sayre's report to President Roosevelt concerning the absence of democracy in the Philippines had prompted Mr. Roosevelt to ask Mr. Quezon not to exercise powers granted to him under the Emergency Powers Act.

As a result, said Mr. Quezon, he was unable to initiate adequate civilian defense for the Philippines.

Newspapers published Mr. Quezon's assertion that the Philippines were not prepared under large headlines and noted the unfavorable reference to Washington's attitude on his exercise of emergency powers.

Insular Department quarters were deeply stirred at the interpretation given by the press and feared it would react unfavorably on Philippine-American relations. One source suggested that Mr. Quezon might have had justifiable political background for his attack, but said it would be interpreted as an attack on the Administration's defense program or as an indication of unpreparedness. Most quarters, however, were sympathetic to Mr. Quezon.

Quezon Attacks Sayre

United Press

MANILA, November 28.—President Manuel L. Quezon last night inferenti-

(Continued on Page 2)

All Resources to Be Mobilized to Put ¥17 Billions Savings Goal Over Top

All resources at the command of the Finance Ministry, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and other Government and private organizations will be mobilized to insure the success of the Government's program of increasing the nation's savings by ¥17,000,000,000 within the current fiscal year which ends on May 31 next year.

With the cooperation of the rule aid society and the Board of Information, the Finance Ministry will launch today a campaign of making the nation's people take a greater interest in working harder and saving more money than before.

During the campaign which will be conducted throughout the country until December 13 Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Finance Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi, and other high officials of the Finance Ministry will be on the street, making speeches on the opportunity each subject of the nation has of contributing to the performance of the nation's mission of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through effecting economies in expenses and depositing the money thus saved with the savings and other banks of the country.

The workers in the more savings campaign will seek to reach every housewife in the country. They will carry with them a large placard with a cartoon of Finance Minister Kaya in the figure of a mother in a white apron, saying this to children: "Trust mama and save as much money as possible. Be sure that mama will take care of the money."

During the campaign traveling post offices in automobiles painted red will be operated for the benefit of persons wishing to put money in the postal savings bank. While the drive is under way post offices will be open until 5 p.m., an hour later than the usual closing time and all sorts of banks until 4:30 p.m. a half hour later than the usual closing time.

Finance Minister talked before the microphone Wednesday afternoon after office hours. It was an appeal to the people of the country to strive to attain the goal of saving ¥17,000,000,000 within the current fiscal year. It will be broadcast to the nation during the 10-day-more savings campaign.

Funeral Services Held Wednesday For H.I.H. Princess Dowager Kaya

Funeral services for Her Imperial Highness Princess Dowager Yoshiko Kaya were solemnized at the Prince Kaya mansion at Sanban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, and the Toshimagaoka Cemetery, Koishikawa-ku, Wednesday. Last homages were paid to the coffin bearing the deceased princess dowager at the mansion during the morning by the proxies of His Majesty the Emperor, Her Majesty the Empress and Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, His Imperial Highness Prince Tsunenori Kaya, chief mourner, the consort, Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Kaya and other Princes and Princesses of the Blood.

The funeral cortege left the mansion at 1:10 p.m. for the cemetery. The coffin was carried in an Imperial coach drawn by two horses. General Baron Sadao Araki, chief officiant, and a few others preceded the coach, which was escorted by a mounted guard of honor. Coaches carrying the chief mourner, His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Lieutenant-General Kazumoto Machijiri, a close relative of the Prince Kaya family, and high officials of the Imperial Household Department, followed then.

Going through the streets lined by people, the procession arrived at the cemetery at 1:45 p.m., where further solemn services were held. There was a large attendance of high civil officials and military officers, including Premier General Hideki Tojo and all other Cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corps in Tokyo, and other notables at the ceremonial ground waiting for the arrival of the coffin. When the coffin was placed in a proper position, sacred gifts were offered at the altar. General Baron Araki read a message of condolence in front of the altar.

The chief mourner, His Highness Prince Kaya, in military uniform, stepped to the front of the altar and respectfully bowed to the spirit of His Highness' mother. This was followed by Her Highness Princess Kaya and all others in attendance. This closed the funeral services in Tokyo.

The coffin was moved into the coach again and was carried to Tokyo Station at 5 p.m., being escorted by Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Kaya, close relatives, General Baron Araki and others. A special funeral coach carrying the coffin was connected with a train, which left the station for Kyoto at 9:25 p.m. on the same day. In the funeral coach rode Their Highnesses Prince and Princess Kaya, H.I.H. Prince Kuninaga Kaya, H.I.H. Prince Harunori Kaya, H.I.H. Prince Akinori Kaya and H.I.H. Princess Michiko Kaya, close relatives, General Baron Araki, Imperial Household Vice-Minister Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Takenobu Iwanami, chief of the funeral committee, Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry, and others.

Burial services will be held this afternoon at the Prince Kaya family graveyard in the compound of the Senyu Temple, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto. The chief mourner, His Highness Prince Kaya, will read a message of condolence before the grave. Then, the Princess Dowager's remains will be buried with those of Her Highness' husband, Prince Kuninori Kaya. The services are expected to be completed at about 3:30 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET TO CONTINUE PARLEY

Session Decided to Be Held at Melbourne as Defense Officials Many

PACIFIC CRISIS CAUSE

Vernaculars Play Up Japan-U.S. Talks—Attitude to Tokyo Strong

Asahi Service

MELBOURNE, December 2.—The session held by the Australian war Cabinet today at Canberra lasted four hours, and another session is to be opened at Melbourne Thursday. The coming session is decided to be held at Melbourne because most of high officials connected with defense administration are at Melbourne and they would be saved from going to Canberra. The Government believes that because of the present strained Pacific situation, it is urgent to maintain close touch with officials handling defense matters. Thus the entire Cabinet members are expected to remain at Melbourne until the future of the Pacific situation is ascertained.

After the close of the Cabinet session today, Premier John Curtin said that the policy of the British Empire and her allies would not submit to the policy of other nations and is entirely defensive for protecting self interest.

Australian newspapers are giving prominence to the news of the Japan-American negotiation at Washington, but there are various rumors from Hongkong, Singapore, and Manila, reporting the extremely strained situation. All Melbourne morning papers in their editorials today expressed very strong views against Japan.

Prince of Wales in Singapore

Asahi Service

SINGAPORE, December 3.—A powerful Far Eastern Fleet of Great Britain consisting of the flagship Prince of Wales, 35,000 tons, several battleships, cruisers and others has arrived at Singapore. It is reported that Admiral Thomas Phillips is the Commander-in-Chief.

Johore Coast Mined

I.N.S.

LONDON, December 2.—The British Admiralty has announced that the south coast of Johore and the eastern approaches to Singapore have been mined and closed to shipping and that vessels entering the area do so at their own risk and peril.

REFUSED TO EXTRADITE

Spanish Republican Leader Deportation Turned Down by Vichy

Domei

BERNE, November 28.—Foreign quarters yesterday heard reliable reports that the Vichy Government had refused to extradite Largo Caballeo to Spain despite Madrid's urgently repeated requests.

The French court at Limoges last week refused to consider the Spanish request for extradition of Mr. Caballeo, former Spanish Republican leader, who has been a refugee in France since the collapse of the Republic. He is being held at present by the French authorities in Limoges.

WAR PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING IN N.E.I.

Additional Military Steps Expected to Follow Mobilization Of Air Force

POPULACE APPEAR CALM

Government Said to Be Able to Execute General Mobilization in Few Hours

Domei

NEW YORK, December 2.—According to an Associated Press dispatch from Batavia quoting the Aneta news agency, additional military steps are expected to take place in the Dutch East Indies within the next few days following the mobilization of the East Indies air force.

Aneta said the East Indies Government has not yet ordered general mobilization, but it was said this could be executed within a few hours if necessary.

Already officers and men called to duty thronged railway stations en route to encampments.

Dispatches on the Pacific situation yesterday pushed the Russian and Libyan war news off the front pages of the newspapers in the Dutch colony, but the populace appeared to take the news calmly, the Associated Press said.

Meanwhile 80 Japanese evacuees stranded in the Dutch islands have chartered six fishing boats and are expected to leave December 4 for Taiwan, where they hope to board a Japanese steamer.

Watching Far East

The Journal of Commerce pointed out today that the Far Eastern crisis has caused American maritime circles, increasingly to divert their attention to the shipping situation from the North Atlantic to the Pacific.

This situation was further accentuated yesterday when the Maritime Commission ordered more vessels to be withdrawn from intercoastal trade for service to Vladivostok—a change involving approximately 50,000 tons in bottoms.

The financial paper said should a definite break occur in the Pacific the first result would be the placing of the American merchant fleet on a wartime basis and the requisitioning of all shipping space under Government control.

It is believed the primary reason for the heed of such vast amounts of tonnage is that in the event of war in the Pacific the Government would continue to make shipments to China and Russia in addition to endeavoring to meet the United States' own needs in the Far East.

"Such shipments are expected to be convoyed in order to reach their destination," the journal said.

Thai Embassy Denies

The Thai Embassy here Wednesday evening made the following announcement: "There is no truth about Thailand sending military representatives to confer with the British Malay States Command."

The Weather

Tokyo and vicinity today and tonight: fair, with northeasterly winds, cloudy in the morning, changing to fine and cloudy weather later, Friday, same as Thursday, (announcement at 9 p.m. Wednesday). Highest temperature in Tokyo Wednesday, 59.1. F., lowest, 39.2 Humidity at noon, 64 per cent. Sunrise today, 6:34 a.m., sunset, 4:28 p.m.

WHEELER DECLARES U.S. EXCUSE IN WAR TO PROTECT BRITAIN

Well-Known Isolationist Senator Of Montana Tells United Press

PLANES TO CHINA FLIMSY

Claims They 'Can Be Shot Down Like Clay Pigeons'

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—In an interview with the United Press today, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana and well-known isolationist, asserted that the only excuse for possible involvement in the war for the United States would be protection of the British Empire.

Senator Wheeler said, at present the United States is shipping inferior planes to China. So interior are the planes, he claimed, that they "can be shot down like clay pigeons."

In the all-out aid to the Democracies the best planes, he added, are sent to Great Britain and Russia while the Philippines is getting second-rate machines.

McGovern Attacks U.S.

Domei

LONDON, November 28.—A bitter attack on the United States, the British Government, the Atlantic Charter which was characterized as "the grossest piece of deceit in modern times" and a warning that Japan would be bound to enter the war if it could not secure its position as a world Power were made yesterday by John McGovern, Labor leader, in the House of Commons.

During the debate on the King's address to Commons, Mr. McGovern warned that there was no guarantee that Britain would win the present war by military means.

The House, however, by a vote of 326 to 26, rejected Mr. McGovern's amendment to the King's speech. The amendment would have deplored that the King's address did not include proposals for ending the economic system and financial and commercial rivalry and exploitation responsible for the war.

Mr. McGovern warned that "even if the British, Soviet and American side won the struggle, Russia would be either an outpost of Nazi Germany or the servant of British and American finance and capitalism. But in any case she (Russia) is going to be destroyed as a Communist State. The only way Russia could have been saved was by ending the capitalist system throughout the world."

Mr. McGovern pleaded for a real new order in the world, blaming the "order of our society and the Democracies" for the recurring conflicts.

He described the Atlantic Charter as "the greatest piece of deceit in modern times."

"The Americans are prepared to use British bodies to blast their way into the markets on the continent....They are no more concerned with Democracy than a large number of reactionary Fascists in this country are," Mr. McGovern said.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been anti-Communistic through thick and thin. While pretending to be concerned about providing armies for Russia he can stand by and feel satisfaction at seeing those two—the Russians and the Germans—cancelling themselves out," the Labor leader concluded.

DRUGS SHIPPED TO CHINA

Aid Given by American Red Cross To Fight Bubonic Plague

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The American Red Cross announced yesterday it had shipped 1,000,000 sulfathiazole tablets and two tons of cyanogas (to kill rats and flees) to China in order to combat serious outbreak of bubonic plague in Hunan Province.

The Red Cross said part of the shipment was being sent by airplane in response to cabled appeals from Shanghai and from Kunming.

Okamoto at Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, December 3.—Newly-appointed Consul-General Okamoto at Singapore left here by train this afternoon for his post.

Van Mook Postpones London Trip; Crisis In Asia Played Up

Domei

BATAVIA, December 3.—H. J. Van Mook, newly appointed Minister of Colonies in the exiled Netherlands Government in London, has postponed his scheduled departure for the British capital on December 8, it was disclosed today. It was unofficially said that Mr. Van Mook has postponed his departure for two weeks. However, this was not confirmable in official quarters; nor was any official explanation given to the Minister's decision to remain in the islands. Observers were undivided in attributing Mr. Van Mook's move to the current acute turn in the Pacific situation. The vernacular press and radio in the East Indies last night continued to play up an increasingly critical situation in Southwestern Asia, calling upon the people to contribute every possible measure toward preserving the integrity and defense of the colony.

LAWRENCE ASSERTS PEACE HOPES ALIVE

Well-Known American Political Commentator Views Japan-U.S. Talks

WANTS ENVOY TO TOKYO

Suggests Sending Representative Like Kurusu to Aid Ambassador Grew

Domei

BALTIMORE, December 2.—David Lawrence, well-known political commentator, writing today in the Baltimore Sun, asserts that although the chances of the Japanese-American talks collapsing at any moment cannot be dismissed, nevertheless, as long as there is diplomatic talking, there will remain hope of peace.

After further exchanges of documents and memorandum, he adds, some formula may be found, and at the end of the conversations, some other step interposed which may succeed in maintaining peaceful relations on a day to day or week to week basis.

Mr. Lawrence points out, however, that neither the Japanese nor the Americans know the issues involved except in an abstract general sense, and the writer regrets the absence of "intelligent and informed public opinion with a will to peace" on both sides.

He declares Japan and the United States could work together in the Pacific and have no sound reason for going to war, but many sound reasons for being allied.

A peaceful solution of Pacific problems require concessions on all sides, perhaps even the scrapping of some academic argument, he asserts, adding in order to facilitate such a solution, if necessary, the United States could send an American representative of Ambassador Kurusu's type to place American views before the Japanese Government and supplement the work of Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Lawrence concludes that a way to peace can be found if the will to peace is enough and Americans want as the Japanese "to avoid war that will accomplish nothing that sane counsel and self-restraint couldn't better achieve."

U.S. TO POSTPONE TAX

Treasury Department Will Ask for No Further Increase

Domei

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The Treasury Department announced yesterday that it will ask for no further increase in taxes on incomes earned during 1941 but said it would continue drafting proposals for new levies to be imposed in 1942 earnings.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said his department plans to borrow $1,000,000,000 or more in another "major financial operations" next week.

New Sugar Legislation

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The House of Representatives yesterday by vote of 134 to 32 passed the Fulmer sugar bill, reallocating quotas and extending sugar control for three years.

Dr. Kagawa Gets Wire From U.S. Pastors Asking Common Prayer for Pacific Peace

At a regular meeting of the National Christian Council held Tuesday morning, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, noted Christian leader of Japan, reported that he had received the following cablegram from Dr. Stanley Jones, at present leader of the traveling National Preaching Mission of the United States. "Beginning tonight practically all churches in Washington, D.C., will combine in a seven-day prayer vigil throughout 24 hours for a peaceful settlement of affairs in the Pacific. Could not Japanese have a similar vigil?"

Upon hearing the message the National Christian Council immediately passed a resolution to plan forthwith a vigil to begin at once.

Dr. Kagawa sent the following reply to Dr. Jones: "Tokyo church leaders are observing one week of continuous 24-hour prayer vigil for peace in the Pacific."

Tsunetaro Miyakoda, secretary of the National Christian Council, brought forward the suggestion that missionaries in Tokyo might also wish to join their Japanese colleagues in prayer for this cause. The several members of the Tokyo Union Church Board who were present heartily agreed with this idea and word was sent to the Rev. J. Fullerton Gressitt, clerk of the Tokyo Union Church, suggesting that an informal meeting for prayer be held in the Tokyo Union Church on Saturday, December 6, at 3 p.m. Announcements have been sent out inviting anyone interested to attend this meeting.

WELLES MAINTAINS SILENCE ON QUERIES SENT TO JAPANESE

Undersecretary of States Also Refuses to Discuss Noontime Conference

'HAS NOTHING TO SAY'

Roosevelt Intervening in Talks To Get Explanations, Think Observers

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, held a delayed press conference at 2 p.m. today, but he declined to divulge anything new concerning inquiries addressed to the Japanese Government.

Mr. Welles also refused to reveal matters which were discussed at the noontime conference at the White House.

Indicating he could not add anything new to what State Department officials said earlier regarding the meeting with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, this morning, Mr. Welles parried all questions regarding the nature of the inquiries.

No New Meetings

Mr. Welles indicated that no further meeting with the Japanese envoys has yet been scheduled.

When asked how long he expected the talks to continue, Mr. Welles replied he was not willing to hazard any prediction regarding the subject and said he had nothing today, when a correspondent asked if the State Department has received any further reports concerning the Far Eastern situation.

When questioned concerning a Washington press dispatch published in London stating that Britain has informed the United States if anything should happen, Britain would be compelled to act, Mr. Welles said he has not seen the report and he did not know anything about its contents.

Today's meeting of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, and Japanese Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, who is assisting Ambassador Nomura, with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, is believed by observers to have been called at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, who cancelled his Thanksgiving vacation at Warm Springs and returned to Washington.

Observers today expressed their opinion that President Roosevelt personally is intervening in the Japan-American talks in order to get some explanation of the situation from the Japanese envoys.

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, today confirmed that Mr. Welles, has addressed certain inquiries to the Japanese Government.

When asked whether the inquiry took the form of an ultimatum or whether a time limit was specified, Mr. Roosevelt said, "that is a silly question to ask" adding, "it was a simple, and polite inquiry addressed to the Japanese Government."

World Waits Outcome

The world, as the Nichi Nichi put it, is anxiously waiting for a definite expression of the attitude of the United States toward the Pacific issue which is a subject of official negotiation at Washington between Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu on the one and and on the other Roosevelt administration leaders, including President Roosevelt himself.

The concensus of opinion in Japan and other countries which are collaborating with it in the great task of constructing an order of prosperity in East Asia is that the peace of the Pacific area will be saved if the United States displays a knowledge of Japanese foreign policy which is to contribute to world peace through constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The possibility is implicit in this view that the worst will happen in the situaton in the Pacific area if the United States persists in the present attitude of insisting on policies which exist only in dreamland, a contingency for which the United States will have to shoulder all the blame.

Informed quarters in Japan on Wednesday were baffled to know the reason why the United States sees to it that there is a continuance of the Japanese-American negotiations for an accord on the problems of the Pacific while allowing itself to be used by countries hostile toward Japan in this part of the world in obstructing the Japanese program of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

These quarters see the hand of the United States in the preparation of an offensive against this country by Great Britain in the Far East, the Netherlands East Indies, Chungking, Australia, Malaya, and the Philippines. They are certain that it is under an agreement with the United States that Britain is getting the armed forces it maintains in Malaya poised for an attack against Thailand.

Along with other Tokyo newspapers the Nichi Nichi points to frantic efforts being made by countries hostile toward Japan to establish lines against this country with American aid and to the conference President Roosevelt held with the leaders of the army and navy on November 2 and says that the con-

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BRITISH FLEET HAS VERY HEAVY LOSSES

Inflicted by German Naval, Air Forces in Atlantic Operations in November

MERCHANTMEN SUFFER

British Claim to Have Sunk Italian Destroyer, Supply Vessel and Tanker

I.N.S.

BERLIN, December 3.—The British Navy suffered extremely heavy losses during November as the German naval and air forces continued their operations to clear the Atlantic of British ships, according to a Berlin announcement.

During last month, the Germans sank one airplane carrier, three destroyers, four speedboats, two patrol boats, and heavily damaged two battleships, two destroyers, seven speedboats and three additional war vessels.

The British merchant marine was also bombed by German aircraft and torpedoed by German ships. A total of 48 enemy merchantships, aggregating 231,870 tons, were sent to the bottom while another 39 British vessels were severely damaged. Many other additional losses were inflicted on the British in the various seas.

The German submarines were credited with having sent 21 British chartered merchantships to Davy Hones' locker during the same period. Their tonnage totalled 113,000 tons. Speedboats were responsible for sinking seven merchantships, aggregating 32,500 tons while six additional enemy ships registering 19,000 tons were heavily injured. German mines also blew up a number of British vessels.

British Fleet Active

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—A British light surface force in the Mediterranean yesterday intercepted and sank the Italian destroyer Alvise da Mosto, of 1,628 tons, as well as a 2,000-ton Italian supply ship and a 6,500-ton tanker, the Admiralty announced today.

Some survivors from the three Italian ships sunk have been picked up, the communique said, claiming that no casualties or damages were suffered by the attacking British force.

Complete Support Of U.S., Roosevelt Pledged by Quezon

(Continued From Page 1)

ally attacked Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, charging that the latter's report to President Roosevelt concerning the absence of democracy in the Philippines had prompted Mr. Roosevelt to ask Mr. Quezon not to exercise powers granted to him under the Emergency Powers Act.

As a result, he was unable to initiate adequate civilian defense for the Philippines, said Mr. Quezon during an extemporaneous speech at the University of the Philippines on the occasion of "National Heroes Day."

President Quezon said that this was his first defeat in public life.

The Commonwealth President also lambasted the American-owned Manila Bulletin as representing "American imperialists who still believe they can stop Philippine independence."

Mr. Quezon placed the responsibility for the inadequate civilian defense in the Philippines on "a liberty-loving theorist (obviously referring to Mr. Sayre) and the so-called Civil Liberties union" whom he charged with ganging up against him.

It was the most vehement speech Mr. Quezon has delivered in years and apparently reopened the old feud between him and Mr. Sayre over the Commonwealth President's alleged assumption of dictatorial powers.

EAST POLICE DISTRICT MAKES BOW IN SHANGHAI

Climaxes Agreement Made Last Year—Chief of Police Named

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 3.—The East Police District will be established in the area in and around the Woosung Road north of the Soochow Creek in this city in accordance with the agreement reached March last year between Yoshiaki Miura, the then Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, and Mr. Franklin, chairman of the Municipal Council.

The chief of the projected police district will be selected from among Japanese and will deal with general political affairs in the district.

Fumio Furuya, Deputy Commissioner of the Police Force of the Municipal Council, will be appointed the first chief of the police district.

Three hundred policemen of the Municipal Council will be shortly ordered to serve in this area.

LIGHT CONTROL TESTED

'Blackout' Instituted in Cavite by American Authorities

Domei

MANILA, November 30.—Cavite, site of the United States 16th Naval District and base, yesterday inaugurated an "indefinite blackout" as the Municipal Council approved an emergency ordinance recommended by the Navy in conjunction with precautionary measures undertaken by Naval authorities.

United States marines, sailors, the Philippine Constabulary and soldiers joined the police in patroling the streets and aided in enforcing lighting control.

Australia-Japan, Japan-Canada Societies Both Elect Prince Tokugawa as President

Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa was elected president, by acclamation, of the Australia-Japan Society and also of the Japan-Canada Society, at a joint extraordinary general meeting held by the two societies at noon Wednesday at the Nippon Kogyo Club for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Viscount Sakatani, who was president of both societies.

Reisuke Ishida, first vice-president of both societies, who presided, on opening the meeting, called for nominations for a successor to Viscount Sakatani. At the proposal of Katsuji Debuchi, the meeting asked Mr. Ishida to make a nomination. Mr. Ishida thereupon proposed Prince Tokugawa as president of both societies, which was unanimously approved by the meeting.

Prince Tokugawa, in an appropriate speech in which he referred to the great loss sustained by the death of Viscount Sakatani, accepted the positions of president of the two societies.

Dr. Tetsuzo Watanabe then made a short speech, in which he expressed the hope that Prince Tokugawa, as president of the two societies, would use his great influence toward improvement of the relations between Japan and Britain and the United States. Dr. Watanabe devoted much effort to the organization of the Australia-Japan Society some 13 years ago, when he was chief secretary of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Sakio Tsurumi proposed a resolution of condolence and tribute to the memory of Viscount Sakatani, which was unanimously passed.

Prince Tokugawa is regarded as a particularly appropriate president of the two societies, as he was, at the time of the founding of the Australia-Japan Society, consul-general in Sydney, and subsequently was Japan's first minister to Canada, when the Japan-Canada Society was organized.

The meeting was preceded by luncheon.

Those present were: Reisuke Ishida, managing director of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, first vice-president of both societies; Sakio Tsurumi, president of Daito Spinning Co., second vice-president of the Australia-Japan Society; Tojiro Iida, president of Takashimaya-Iida Co., auditor of the Australia-Japan Society; Shigeyasu Ijima, managing director of both societies; ex-Ambassador Katsuji Debuchi, member of the House of Peers, president of the Japan-New Zealand Society; Lieutenant-Commander Jitsuji Sato, director of the Australia-Japan Society; Hisanobu Terai, vice-president of the N.Y.K.; Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa; Saichi Harada, representing the president of Japan Woolen Mills Co.; Toru Kano, president of Japan Hemp Co.; Dr. Tetsuzo Watanabe, president of Watanabe Economic Institute; Shigeru Suenari, of Yokohama Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; Isoshi Asahi, of the Foreign Office; Mutsuo Okada of the Board of Tourist Industry; Giichi Natori, director of Daito Spinning Co.; Seichi Kasama, manager of the Tokyo branch of Kanematsu Co.; Kiyoshi Nozaka, director of Yamashita Steamship Co.; Hoichiro Otake, director of Riken Weaving Co.; Kanzo Tanaka, president of Mitsubishi Trading Co.; second vice-president of the Japan-Canada Society; Percy Whiteing; Shogo Yanase, freight manager of the N.Y.K.; Shin Ninomiya, vice-president of Asano Bussan Co.; Chozo Azuma, managing-director of Japan Orange Association; Ryuji Yoshimura of the Canadian Legation; Otohiro Kawamura of Mitsubishi Trading Co., and Noboru Nassho, manager of the Tokyo branch of Tamura Shokai.

Many of these present are members of both societies.

Welles Maintains Silence on Queries Sent to Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

clusion seems inescapable that the United States is paying only lip service to peace. A Government which is making a serious effort in the cause of peace the paper avers, will hesitate about calling a conference of leaders of its fighting services and certainly will refrain from doing anything which is calculated to do the least damage to that effort.

All Papers Agree

All the papers of Tokyo are agreed on one point. It is that this country is the last to be intimidated into reversing its policy and that by suspecting this country and by pursuing a policy based on a twisted conception of Japanese policy the United States will only be creating a situation which can end in trouble involving the Pacific area.

A Berlin dispatch in the Asahi quotes from an editorial on the Japanese-American talks appearing in the National Zeitung, organ of the Nazi party in Essen, under the date of December 2.

The article, according to the report, aroused wide-spread interest in that it was the first authoritative expression of the German attitude toward the Washington talks after a period of silence on the part of the press and officials in Germany.

The writer of the article which was captioned "Roosevelt policies in a Blind Alley" says that the stiffening of the Japanese attitude has compelled the United States to ease its policy toward Japan. He sees evidence of the severity of the blow suffered by the United States from the tightened Japanese attitude in the hurry with which President Roosevelt returned to Washington from the trip he had made to Warm Springs.

According to the writer, at some time in the Japanese-American negotiations Washington made a set of proposals to Japan and threatened to make war if these demands were not met. Japan flatly declined. The address made by Premier Hideki Tojo at a mass meeting celebrating the first anniversary of the joint declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, also contributed to the weakening of the American attitude.

The writer has no doubt that the United States is not prepared for war. That country knows it. Hence the stepping down from the stand of threatening to go to war with Japan. He says that America now is cautious about dealing with Japan, and considers as highly significant the move by Secretary of State Hull in denying that the arming of merchantmen in the Pacific is considered. He recalls the statement by Admiral Stark, United States chief of naval operations, to the effect that in event of a war with Japan the important portion of the Atlantic fleet would have to be tied up in the Pacific.

450 BRITISHERS LEAVE

Catch Anhwei at Shanghai for Singapore on Consul's Advice

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 3.—About 450 Britishers, mostly women and children, left here for Singapore via Hongkong aboard the Anhwei at 1:30 p.m. today. The Britishers evacuated from Shanghai on the advice of the British Consul-General.

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Finland Legislators Draw Up Bill Cutting Off Red Obligations

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—The Finnish Parliament has approved two bills by the Helsinki Government, it was reported here today from the Finnish capital. One of the bills provided for the re-incorporation of conquered provinces which Finland had been deprived of by the Finnish-Soviet treaty of 1940, it was said. The other bill was for the release of all obligations resulting from the Moscow treaty, including allowing the Soviet Union to use the port of Hangoe, in southern Finland, the report stated.

MURDER INCORPORATED RINGLEADERS CONVICTED

Sensational N.Y. Trial Ends for Three Professional Killers

Domei

NEW YORK, November 30.—Three nationally notorious ringleaders of "Murder Incorporated" today were convicted of first degree murder, climaxing a sensational trial of several weeks.

The three racketeers were Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Mendy Weiss and Louis Capone who were charged with being professional slayers. The prosecution claimed the three men were responsible for more than a score of murders.

One of the principal State witnesses at the trial was Max Rubin, a former school teacher, who became a racketeer and formerly was a collection man for Lepke.

The professional slayers shot Rubin and left him for dead. However, he survived and cooperated fully with the prosecution's efforts to put a noose around the necks of the "Murder Trio."

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THAILAND REFUSES TIN ORGAN'S MOVE

Bolivia, Belgian Congo, D.E.I., Nigeria, Malaya Back World Committee

5-YEAR CONTROL DRAFTED

Bangkok Also Rejects Standard Tonnages—Members Protection Aired

Domei

LONDON, December 2.—The International Tin Committee yesterday announced in a communique that Bolivia, the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria and Malaya had accepted standard tonnages recommended by the committee and also agreed to a proposed draft agreement regulating tin control for another five years from January 1.

However, said the communique, Thailand has not yet accepted the agreement, has rejected the tonnages and made alternative proposals which the committee was unable to recommend for acceptance.

The communique said that the committee recommended "tin control be continued in accordance with the agreement, even if Thailand finally is unable to accept the agreement and tonnages."

However, the committee hoped that Thailand would accept before December 31 or later rejoin control. The committee pointed out that countries accepting represented approximately 93 per cent of production.

The communique said that if Thailand eventually declines to join control, the committee has suggested certain alternations to the scheme in order to safeguard members.

The committee fixed the quota from January 1 to June 30 at 105 per cent of new standard tonnages, including Malaya 95,474 tons; the Netherlands East Indies, 55,113 tons and Thailand 18,500 tons, which were in proportion to previous exports from those countries. The committee also recommended continuance of the buffer stocks scheme for five years.

U.S. Launches Vessel Daily November; Keels For 52 Warships Laid

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The navy today announced that new warships were being launched at the rate of more than one vessel daily during the month of November. The announcement said 33 warships were launched, including the 35,000-ton battleship Indiana, the 10,000-ton light cruiser Cleveland, four destroyers and one submarine. Also keels were laid for 52 warships, including one cruiser, nine destroyers and three submarines, it was said. Of the total warships launched, five vessels were commissioned, including one destroyer and one submarine, the announcement said.

TRIESTE HOODLUMS TRIED

Made Futile Attempt on Mussolini's Life in 1938

I.N.S.

ROME, December 2.—A special tribunal for defense of the State began hearings today in the case of the Trieste band of 60 individuals, accused of terrorist acts committed in 1929-30-31, and of planning an attempt on Duce Mussolini's life at Caporetto in 1938. The plot was miraculously foiled.

The band is composed of Liberals, Communists and terrorists. Eleven others are still at large.

COUNCIL'S SESSION TO HAVE NO STOVES

Central Cooperative Members To Warm Themselves by Own Heat and Zeal

The second plenary session of the Central Cooperative Council, scheduled to assemble for five days from December 8 at the headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will have many wartime features, it is expected, the first being the absence of any heating system.

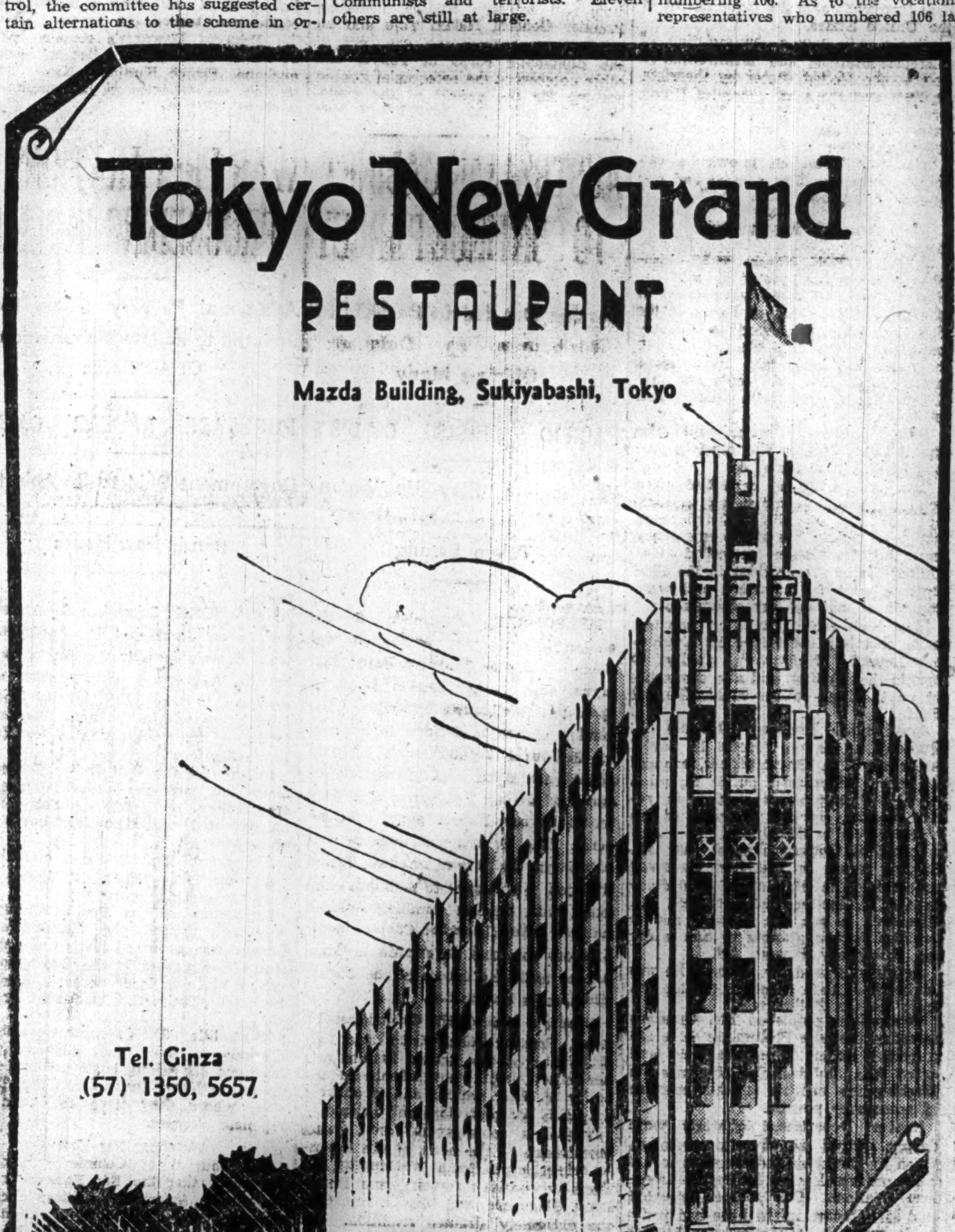
To make up for the loss of heat, the assembly seats will be so arranged that there may not be much room between seats, the local press reports. All to be present at the meeting will be so closely seated that their physical temperature, to be enhanced with the zeal with which each representative is supposed to discuss the affairs of the State, will warm up the assembly hall.

What is eagerly expected now by all the nation is that the discussion will be conducted with much efficiency and with enthusiasm on the part of the attendance to bring in a most effective structure for nationwide readiness when the worst turn comes in the country's international relations.

There will not be much change, it is said, in the expenditures appropriated for the meeting. A sum of ¥30,000 has been offered to pay for the affair. Nineteen movable microphones will be installed in the assembly room as was the case last year. The number of stenographers will be the same as on the last occasion.

Of the number of representatives to attend the meeting, no change will be seen in the regional representatives, numbering 106. As to the vocational representatives who numbered 106 last year, there will be a decrease of four, as the result of the resignation of the representatives among some prominent persons including Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi whose ministerial position did not allow him to remain among the vocational representatives of Council.

The session now scheduled to last five days will be shortened to three days, if speeding up is effected on the proceedings of the conference as expected among some quarters, it is further reported.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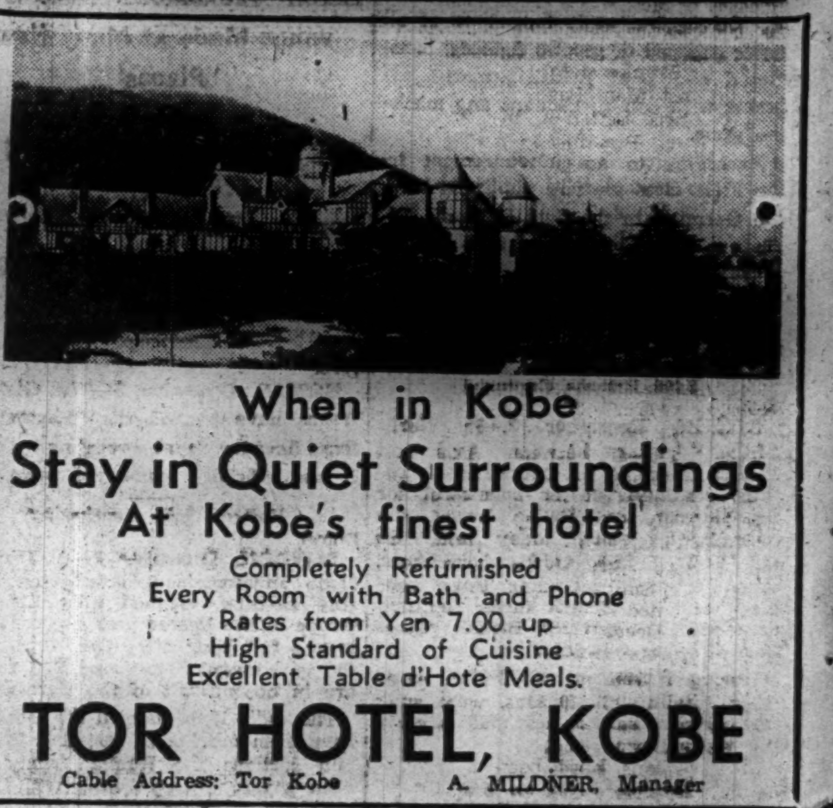
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On Stage And Silver Screen

96 AMERICAN FILMS PASS FOR DECEMBER

Feature Pictures Sanctioned Under Foreign Transactions Control Rules

Altogether 96 in number, the following American feature motion pictures have been approved for local release during December in accordance with the foreign transactions control regulations:

Paramount: Seven Days' Leave, Make Way for Tomorrow, Dishonored, Texas Rangers, Geronimo, Union Pacific, Morocco, I Wanted Wings, Men with Wings, and Plainsman.

MGM: Citadel, Edison the Man, Young Tom Edison, Boys' Town, Way Out West, Test Pilot, Three Comrades, Swiss Miss, Grand Hotel, Suzy, Forsaking All Others, Great Waltz, Captains Courageous, Viva Villa, Too Hot to Handle, Fury, Her Sweetheart, Night Fight, Men in White, Navy Blue and Gold, China Seas, Big City, Tarzan Finds a Son and Tarzan Escapes.

RKO: the Hunchback of Notre Dame, Swiss Family Robinson, Winterset, Flying Deuces, and Bringing Up Baby.

Universal: 100 Men and a Girl, Three Smart Girls Grow Up, Mad About Music, My Man Godfrey, East Side of Heaven, Son of Frankenstein, You Can't Cheat an Honest Man, Page of Paris, Three Smart Girls, Letter of Introduction, Under-Pup, Breathless Moment, and You Can't Get Away With It.

20th Century-Fok: Lilom, Thanks a Million, We Are Going to Be Rich, Rains Came, Sins of Man, Stanley and Livingston, Dark Rapture, Suez, Borneo, In Old Chicago, Tail Spin, Baboona, and Little Old New York.

Warner Brothers: Story of Locis Pasteur, Wings of the Navy, Adventures of Robin Hood, Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, Submarine Dl, White Angel, Slim, and Earthworm Tractors.

United Artists: Stagecoach, Hurricane, Young in Heart, Adventures of Marco Polo, Elephant Boy, Dodsworth, Ghost Goes West, One Rainy Afternoon, Our Daily Bread, Stand In, Count of Monte Cristo, and Gay Desperado.

Columbia: Mr. Smith Goes to Washington, It Happened One Night, Broadway Bill, Mr. Deeds Goes to Town, Clouds Over Europe, Golden Boy, Only Angels Have Wings, I Married Adventurer, Arizona and You Can't Take It With You.

No definite plans have been made by the Japanese foreign picture distributors, who have been urged by the Government officials to organize a unified distribution company. It is said that the distributors are still desiring to establish a control organ individually.

Good prospects are now entertained for the approaching New Year holidays by the local motion picture theaters although new films are scarce, says the Miyako. Foreign pictures are enough to cover the New Year screens if German films are included. American pictures, which have already passed the censorship, total four. European films which can be used amount to 10.

The official Home Ministry investigation reveals that the motion picture theaters throughout the country (Japan Proper) aggregated 2,355 in number last year. With a total of 859, the theaters with seating capacity ranging from 600 to 900 people topped the list. This is followed by theaters with less than 400 seats, which totaled 647. The theaters with 400-600 seats totaled 626. The theaters which have seats for over 1,000 people numbered 129.

The Education Ministry recently recommended two dramatic feature pictures in recognition of their healthy contents. They are "Imonbukuro" (Comfort Bags) by Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and "Mai Agaru Jonetsu" (A Burning Passion) by Shinko. "Imonbukuro" deals with the cooperative efforts of national school students to send comfort bags to the soldiers at the front. "Mai Agaru Jonetsu" is the screen version of an aviation story dealing with the pride of a young man who has been called to the colors as "a man with wings" and the support and encouragement given by his village people.

For the purpose of releasing early next year, the Oizumi studio of the Shinko Cinema Production Company recently commenced the shooting of "Haru Tokaraji" (Spring Is Not Far Off), the screen version by Mitsu Aoyama from an original story called "Yama Yuri" (A Gold-Banded Lily) by Takeo Kanzaki. The picture will have an excellent cast, featuring Kumiko Mayama, Mari Mihato, Jun Usami, and Seichi Kato.

Three Japanese films were selected by the Educational Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen last month as suitable for showing before children. They are "Waga Ai no Ki" (Diary of My Love) and "Tsuchi ni Ikiru" (Living on the Earth) by Toho, and "Kikai Taiso" (Heavy Gymnastics) by Asahi.

"Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), a Shochiku picture, and "Yedo Saigo No Hi" (The Last Days of Yedo), a Nikkatsu production, will formally be endorsed by the Education Ministry shortly as high-caliber films among the latest works by Japanese producers. The two pictures are now on local screens.

Miyeko Takamine will be co-starred with Ken Uehara in "Hana Saku Gotoku" (Like Flower Blooms), due to start production at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company in the middle of this month. The supporting cast includes Tatsuo Saito, Kuniko Miyake, Shin Tokudaiji and Mitsuko Miura. The picture will be directed by Kenkichi Hara.

"Fanny Elssler," a German movie, named after the famous prima ballerina of 19th century Europe, comes to the Hogakuza from December 9. Lillian Harvey takes the title role. A scene from the picture is shown above.

At a recent meeting of the Toho Eiga, which has succeeded to amalgamate the Tokyo Hassei, Nanwo Eiga and Taiho Eiga to meet a new structure in the motion picture industry, Iwao Mori was appointed chief director of the combined production organ of Toho.

Under direction of Kosho Nomura, the production of "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow) is now at its height, says a report. Shuji Sano and Li Hsiang-lan have the featured roles. The picture, which is devoted to promote friendship between Japan and China, is scheduled to be released early in January.

A party of cameramen of the motion picture section in the Education Ministry has recently started to film the scenes and historical facts of the Horyuji, famous ancient temple in Nara Prefecture, under direction of Taiji Yamashita and Hideo Mori.

The Chinese Motion Picture Company, which has been endeavoring to entertain Japanese soldiers on the continent as well as to cheer the general public, has obtained a remarkable result with its circuit showing of motion pictures in various places, including Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow and Canton. According to a Domei report, performances were given at 129 different places after October and those who were entertained totaled 170,607 people, including 39,232 Japanese and 131,375 Chinese.

"Pekin no Shogatsu" (The New Year Days of Peking) is the title of a new film completed recently by the Ko-on Culture Picture Production after a prolonged location in North China. It deals with the customs and habits and leading events during the New Year holidays in Peking. The cameras are by Isamu Aoki with Toshiro Takagi directing.

Six young players have formally been added to the stars of the Toho Eiga recently. Ryo Ikebe, son of Kin Ikebe, noted cartoonist, is one of the newcomers. The others are Toshiko Hadori, Sanaye Shibata, Noriko Ibaragi, Keiko Izumi and Tokiko Hiromachi, all of whom have completed the course of the training school for screen players.

The culture picture section of the Toho and the motion picture department of the Jujiya were dissolved late last month as the result of the merger plan for the establishment of a new structure in filmdom. They will be merged into the Japan Eigasha.

The Daito Eiga announces release of four feature motion pictures during January. They are "Nangoku Kaitenki" (A Tale of South Country), featuring Hachiro Daijoji; "Haha to Senjo" (Mother and Battle Field), starring Kusuo Abe, "Shippu Basha" (Flying Coach), with Yoichi Mizuhara in the title role, and "Nogi Shizuko Fujin" (Shizuko Nogi, wife of General Nogi), starring Itoji Koto.

Ureo Yegawa and Suzuko Yamane, Toho players, will be co-stars in "Wagaya wa Tanoshi" (My Sweet Home), a screen comedy adapted by Tetsuro Shimizu from the story of Nikuta Hayashi. The picture goes into production shortly at Toho Eiga.

A special program of motion pictures will be presented at the Ryogoku Public Hall, Honjo-ku, at 1 p.m. Sunday under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Government. Eight juvenile films will make up the bill, including "Bokutachi no Nyuyei" (Our Entry into Barracks), "Sensuikan" (Submarine), "Tonarigumi" (Neighborhood Association), and "Kodomoni Asobibasho" (To Provide Playground to Children).

"Haru to Musume to Aoi Tori" (Spring and Daughter and Blue Bird) is the title of a new vehicle, which went into production at Toho recently in order to release it early next spring. Kajiro Yamamoto, who wrote the story, will direct the picture, featuring Hideko Takamine and Ureo Yegawa.

19TH CENTURY TALE IS SHOWN IN FILM

German Screen Success Fanny Elssler to Be Seen at Hogakuza From Dec. 9

With a brilliant star cast, headed by Lillian Harvey, the German screen success, Fanny Elssler, depicting the colorful, heart-throbbing life of a noted prima ballerina who captivated and enthralled the people in Europe in the early part of the 19th century will be shown at the Hogakuza from December 9, Tuesday.

The story of Fanny Elssler's life has been taken up by Alexander Dumas in his "Mochicans de Paris" and in a play called "L'Aiglon." But in this screen achievement, an even greater emotional enjoyment awaits silver screen fans as the reels unwind, revealing the buoyant, gay life of Vienna with Fanny Elssler as a sparkling feminine attraction.

The story is not one simply of romance but a picture too of the political intrigues in European courts. After the death of Napoleon, Europe came under the sway of Prince Metternich, one of the most astute diplomats and statesmen of his period. Keeping Napoleon's child, Herzog von Reichstadt interned in Vienna, this wily statesman sought to bring France under Austria's sphere of influence. One day, a ballet party was held at the home of Prince Metternich. The Prince conspired to bring Fanny Elssler and von Reichstadt together and in that way suppress the latter's political ambitions. So the story continues to unfold—a series of ecstatic events and hoped-for surprises.

The movie was made under the guidance of Germany's noted director, Paul Martin. The scenario was written by the director in collaboration with Eva Leidmann.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

With the return of numerous first-class Kabuki actors from Kyoto late this month, the capital's leading theaters under the Shochiku banner are planning their customary gala performances after the first of the year. Details of the programs have not been learned but tentative lineups at the legitimate houses for the New Year's rush promise Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura, Ennosuke Ichikawa, Nizayemon Kataoka and Mitsugoro Bando. The majority of the players are most likely to appear jointly at the Kabukiza, the center of the traditional Japanese drama.

Ennosuke Ichikawa who is now playing at the Minamiza, Kyoto, in collaboration with several leading actors such as Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kichiyemon Nakamura, has decided to make a circuit performance immediately after concluding his current engagement in Kyoto. His plan includes Shizuoka, Chiba and Tochigi prefectures where he will play on December 20, 22 and 24. His co-players will be Danshiro Ichikawa and Yaozo Ichikawa.

Four classical dramas familiar to the Kabuki stage, will make up the second program in a series of five different performances of the Bunraku Puppet Theater at the Shimbashi Embujo, starting today until December 8. They are "Koi Nyobo Somewake Tezuna" (Shigenoi Departs With Her Children), "Igagoe Dochu Sugoroku" (Heisaku's Sacrifice), "Yoshitsune Senbonzakura" (Gonta Sacrifices His Life), and "Dannoura Kabuto Gunki" (Akoya's Tragedy). The third program, as undecided yet, will be presented from December 9.

Rokuro Kitamura, Makoto Kobori, Tomosaburo Ii and all other top-notch players of the orthodox group of the Shimpa theatrical company will probably be at the Meijiza next month. Completing a successful performance at the same theater last month, they are now playing at various principal cities in Kyushu and Hokuriku districts, carrying with them a repertoire program of three plays which previously gained public acclaim on the Tokyo stage.

The collection of the construction funds for Haiyugo (Wings of Actors), a warplane, which will be donated to the Ministry of War, has been completed with successful results at the end of last month when the remaining sum of ¥10,000 was presented to the War Ministry to be added to the ¥40,000 contribution previously donated. The campaign to raise the fund was launched last June advocated by the Japan Actors' Association and it is a fresh memory of the theater-going public that a warplane under the same name was donated to the Ministry of the Navy with the brilliant christening ceremony at the Haneda airport last month prior to the Army.

"Churei" (Loyal Souls), a newly written Noh drama, which recently was staged with great success at the Peers' Club, will feature a special program to be given at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 6 p.m. December 11 when Tetsunojo Kanze will play the title role. The program also will have "Koro" (Maseshige, a Great Loyalist) and "Matsukaze" (Wind Among Pine-Trees), in which Manzanburo Umewaka, Masayo Umewaka and Junzaburo Fujinami will be the principal players.

Translated by Masao Kusuyama, the Japanese version of Peer Gynt by Ibsen will facture the fourth performance of the Tokyo Buyoza dramatic troupe headed by Ichiro Miki. The drama will be staged at the Hibiya Public Hall on December 17-18. The music will be provided by the Tokyo Buyoza Symphony Orchestsa under the baton of Akira Suzuki with chorus by the Tokyo Vocal Music School.

Kenichiro Enomoto and his own group of comedians left Tokyo last Monday for Chosen and Manchoukuo. Their chief itinerary consists of Fusan, Taikyu, Kanko, Keijo, Heijo and Shingishu in Chosen, and several leading cities in Manchoukuo. They are expected to return to Tokyo in mid-January, and the next performance in the capital will be in February.

The Gekidan Todo, considered as one of the influential companies of juvenile drama, will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, for a week from December 19. "Bunkyojo no Haru" (The Spring at a Classroom), a four-act modern play, is to be staged. Kunio Motoki is the author of the story, which was dramatized by Keisuke Tsutsui.

Eijiro Kawai, young actor and member of the Shimpa theatrical troupe, will marry Miss Ayako Matsuoka Saturday. The wedding ceremony will be held at the Hiyei Shrine, Kojimachi-ku and followed by a reception at the Sanno Hotel. The bridegroom is the second son of Takeo Kawai, veteran Shimpa player, who has been inactive on the stage due to weak health since autumn last year.

Members of the Toho dancing team who have been playing at several leading places in Chosen and Manchoukuo since the middle of November, are scheduled to return to the capital around December 15.

An elaborate program of Japanese, modern and educational dances will be given at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 6 p.m. Saturday. Those dances which passed the contest held by the Japan Cultural League will be produced by such popular dancers as Misuji Bando, Utachiyo Mizuki, Miyokoma Bando,

(Continued on Page 4)

Starts Tomorrow 5th!

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Soloist; Prof. A. Moguilewsky

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Domnation de Faust
Waltz, Minuet, Hungarian March

7 p.m., SATURDAY, Dec. 6
Soloist; Miss Mary E. Iwamoto

BEETHOVEN
Egmont Overture
TSCHAIKOWSKY
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Violin Concerto No. 2 in D Minor Op. 22
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News
NIPPON NEWS No. 78

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99,000 FANS WATCH NAVY SMASH ARMY

Middies Tow Cadets 14-6 in Annual Service Classic Ending Gridiron Season

United Press

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Swede Larsen and his powerful Navy gridiron club wrote finis to the greatest season in recent Annapolis history today when they smashed down a fighting Army eleven to take a 14 to 6 victory in the annual service struggle.

Ninety-nine thousand fans jammed Franklin Field stadium, taking advantage of the warm, sunny day to witness the classic despite the fact Navy was a two to one favorite to win as a result of past showings

Army scored first, in the second period, on a succession of brilliant plays that had Navy groggy from action but the Middies pulled out and scored three times in the third quarter to take the game atlhough one of the Navy scores was called back when the referee ruled the Navy backfield was in motion.

The two teams fought to a standstill in the first quarter which was featured by Ray Busik's quick-kick, good for 85 yards before it finally bounced to a stop on Army's half-yard line.

Standing deep behind his own goal-line, Hank Mazur, spearhead of the Army offensive, took his time behind good blocking and punted out of danger, sending the ball past mid-field. Navy took the ball and on a fake pass, Busik gained eight yards before he was downed on the Cadet's 42-yard stripe.

Busik again took the ball on the next play but fumbled and Army recovered on their 28-yard stripe, ending the threat for the moment. Late in the same period, Navy again smashed into Army territory but Evans intercepted Busik's pass and halted the drive.

Army Uses T-Formation

Army, using its T-formation, opened the second quarter with a lateral pass that was good for four yards by Mazur but the play was recalled and Army was penalized for being offside. A line buck and a pass by Mazur failed to gain, and then Mazur attempted to kick into coffin corner. The ball, however, took a bad bounce and rolled into the end zone.

Navy took the ball on its 20 and gained six yards in two plays. Sherwood "Bill" Werner punted out and the ball was downed by Navy on Army's 47-yard line.

Sophomore Ralph Hill made three yards through tackle and then Mazur threw a floater pass to Kelleher that was good for 35 yards before Kelleher was downed on the Navy 15-yard line.

Navy tightened its defense and Mazur was stopped at the line of scrimmage. White hit guard for four yards but Hill lost five on the next play. Mazur threw a pass to Kelleher that was incomplete, and Navy took the ball on its own 16-yard stripe.

On the next play, Werner crashed through the center of the line for 10 yards and a first down on a fake reverse. He plunged twice through the line, gaining but three yards, and then kicked to Army's 3-yard stripe.

Mazur kicked on second down, and Bob Clark, Navy safety, took the ball on his 21-yard line and returned it 10 yards. Bob Clark raced around right end for five yards, and a plunge and reverses by Werner and Clark netted four more, Navy kicked out to Mazur who took the ball on his 21-yard line.

Hill Runs 58 Yards

Mazur took the ball on the next play but gave it to his young running mate, Hill, on a reverse and the ghostly sophomore galloped up the sidelines for 58 yards, reaching Navy's 21-yard stripe before being run out of bounds by Werner.

Army took a five-yard penalty for being off-side, but Mazur took the ball on the next play and raced through right tackle to the Navy one-yard stripe. Mazur bucked the ball to the one-foot line and then called on Watkins, who was stopped inches from the goal. On the next play Watkins crashed over for the touchdown.

Fedon, Navy line-man, broke through and blocked Smith's try-for-point from placement.

Roberts kicked off for Army and Bob Clark took it on his five-yard line. Clark fell before Army players were within 30 yards of him. Werner then opened up with a short pass that caught Army off balance and Zechella took the ball on Navy's 21-yard line. Werner again passed to Zechella who threw a lateral pass to Joods. Joods raced to the Army 45-yard line before the Cadets smothered him.

Werner was caught behind the line of scrimmage on the next play and then fumbled the ball. Whitlow recovered on the Navy 44-yard line. Army took the ball with seconds to go Mazur threw two successive passes. One was incomplete but White took the next one and raced to Navy's 35-yard line before being downed just as the gun barked.

Scoring Position Perfect

Navy turned on the power in the third, paced by Busik's great running and a long pass to reach Army's 16-yard stripe. Navy spread the Army defense on a fake pass, and then crashed through the line for 15 yards and had the ball in perfect scoring position.

Phil Hurt came into the Navy backfield and smashed across on the next play. Leonard cooly split the uprights and Navy took a 7 to 6 lead.

Bob Clark replaced Busik in the Navy backfield and alternated with Werner in carrying the ball through and around the Army defense line until they reached the Cadets' 17-yard line. Clark took the ball on a beautiful off-tackle smash and gained 14 yards.

Werner then scored from the one-foot line but the play was called back and Navy was penalized for having the backfield in motion.

Bob Clark took the ball on the next play in an attempted pass. He was trapped far back of the line of scrimmage when he found his receivers covered but slashed his way out of the bevy of Army tacklers, reversed his field and outran the entire Army club to score standing up. Leonard converted, and Navy had a 14 to 6 lead.

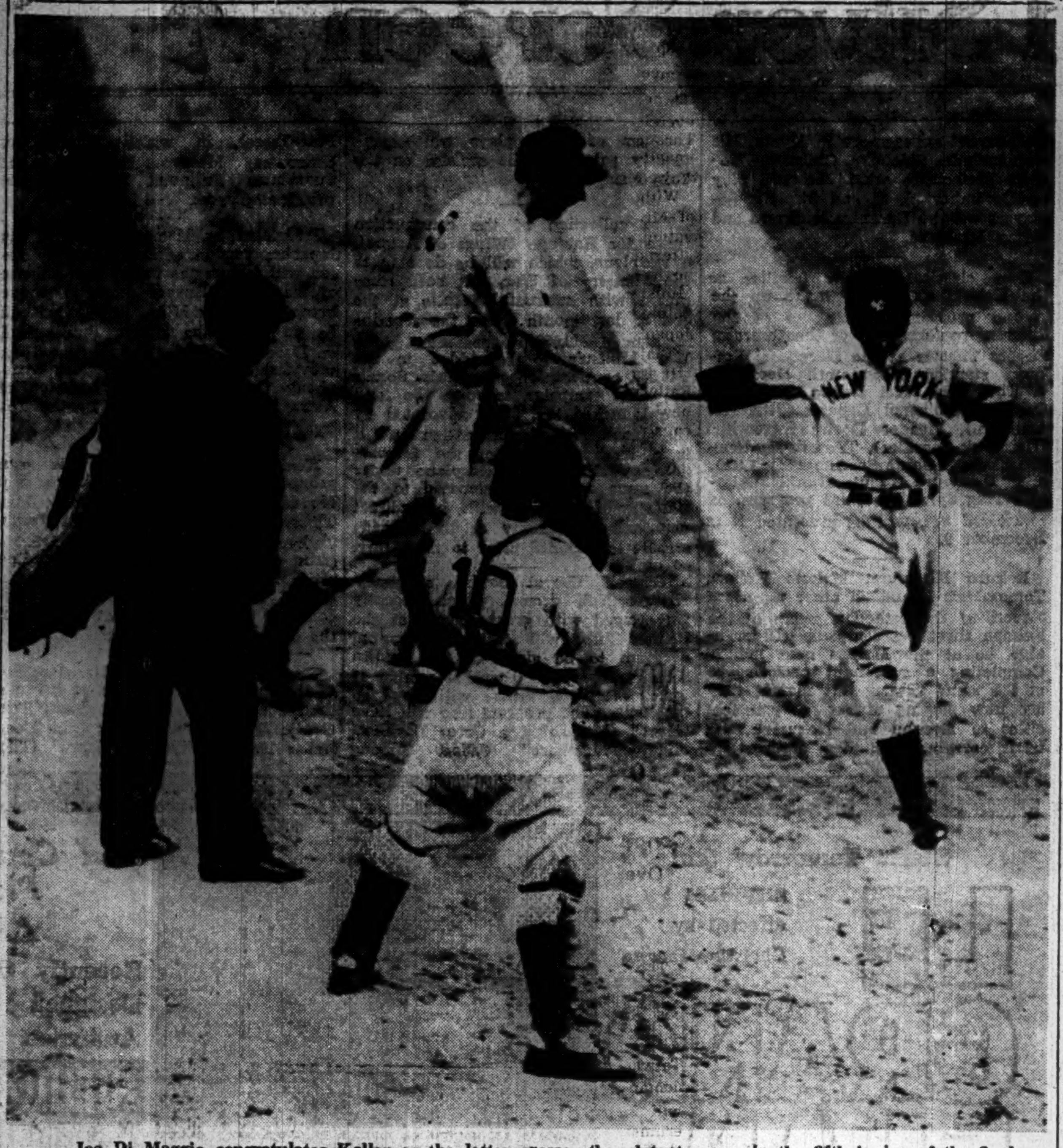
Army came roaring back into the game in the fourth quarter and with Mazur, the will-of-the-wisp Cadet passer pacing the attack, threatened to put Navy into danger. Following up a series of line plays, Mazur passed to Ray Hill who raced to the Navy's 18-yard line.

Mazur again attempted to pass but Busik intercepted the heave and ended the threat. After that the two clubs were forced into a punting duel in which neither side gained any advantage when powerful defense alignments halted the running game on both sides.

Scores of other games follow:

Georgia Tech 0, Georgia 21.
Nebraska 7, Oklahoma 6.
Xavier 14, Georgetown 6.
North Carolina College 0, Virginia State 0.
B. P. I. 13, Richmond 0.
Mississippi 0, Mississippi State 6.
Texas Christian 15, Southern Methodist 13.
Tulane 0, Lousiana State 19.
Hofstra 30, Panzer 0.
Auburn 28, Clemson 7.
Washington at St. Louis 0, St. Louis 25.
South Carolina 13, Penn State 19.
Wake Forest 6, Texas Tech 35.
West Virginia 12, Michigan State 14.
Benedict 21, Allen 6.
Marquette 23, Iowa State 13.
Pittsburgh 27, Carnegie Tech 0.
William and Mary 0, North Carolina State 13.
Tennessee 26, Vanderbilt 7.
Citadel 28, Sewanee 0.
Fordham 30, New York U. 9.
Boston College 14, Holy Cross 13.
Stanford 0, California 16.
Oregon State 12, Oregon 7.
New Mexico 28, Wyoming 0.
Arizona 28, Kansas State 21.
Rice 28, Baylor 14.
Hardin Simmons 13, Howard Payne 7.
Occidental 34, Colorado College 20.
Washington 14, Southern California 13.
Rolling 28, Howard 0.

Kellar Scores



Joe Di Maggio congratulates Kellar as the latter crosses the plate to score in the fifth inning of the final game of the world series, which the New York Yankees won.

UNDEFEATED AGGIES TAKE BAD BEATING

Texas State U. Easily Win While 40,000 Spectators Watch Football Game

United Press

COLLEGE STATION, Texas November 27.—The undefeated Texas Aggies, with the Southwest Conference championhip already clinched, were wiped off the field today by the University of Texas. The State University boys, with a loss and a tie against them for the season, easily won the game, 23 to 0.

Forty-thousand spectators were on hand for the "Thanksgiving Day game," while another 5,000 were turned away.

The game was scoreless until the last minute of the first half. Spec Sanders, taking the ball in his own territory, raced 50 yards to the Aggies' 18-yard-stripe. A couple of line plunges put the ball on the nine, when brilliant Jack Crain kicked a field goal.

In the third quarter, the State boys practically ran the champion Aggies off the field. Jack Crain began by taking the kickoff behind his own goal and racing to the Aggie 20-yard line, Several plays later, from the 9-yard line, Crain carried the ball across.

Shortly after the next kick-off, Crain in the safety position, returned a punt to midfield. On the next play, Pete Layden tossed a 42-yard pass to Malcolm Kutner who scampered the remaining eight yards to score.

In the fourth stanza, climaxing a 47-yard march, Orban Sanders crashed over the goal line from the four. From then on, Texas played with third stringers who effectively muzzled an Aggie passing attack.

The Aggies' running game collected only five yards all afternoon, Texas made 323 yards from scrimmage.

'Wrong' Turkey Day

United Press

NEW YORK, November 27.—Numerous colleges and universities throughout the nation showed little respect for President Roosevelt's proclamation naming last Thursday as Thangsgiving Day and today clashed in their annual "Turkey Day" contests.

Many of the games were scheduled long before the season opened and before the President made his proclamation, and it was too late to switch schedules since some of the teams would have had to play three games within the space of one week if the contests had been moved back.

Today's football scores:

Oklahoma City University 0, McMurray 7.
Austin 20, Trinity 13.
Arkansas State Teachers 7, Arkansas Tech 6.
Lane 7, Wilberforce 0.
Florida Aggies 27, Xavier 0.
Parsons 20, Iowa Wesleyan 6.
Le Moyne College 7, Arkansas Aggies 0.
Louisiana State Normal 0, Southern Institute 6.
Alabama A. and M. 38, Edward Waters 6.
Texas Aggies 0, Texas 23.
Lincoln 24, Howard 0.
Newman 0, King 0.
Arkansas 13, Tulsa 6.
Wichita 13, Oklahoma Aggies 33.
Chattanooga 40, Mercer 13.

What of the Rialto?

(Continued from Page 3)

Shiro Higuchi, Minoru Obinata, Jun Midorikawa and Yasuko Sugika.

Midori Ishii, a young dancer of note, who planned to present a performance this month, cancelled her schedule. Consequently, her participation in the dance contest to be sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League has been abandoned.

The Dai Nippon Gageki Kyokai (the Japan "Paper Theater" Association) has decided to raise the fund of ¥10,000 for arms, which will be donated to the Ministry of War, taking advantage of "Kigensetsu" (The Japanese Empire Day), February 11, 1942. The campaign has already started by the members of the Association through their daily showing of "paper theater" on the street.

Under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipal Government and the Japan Dance Federation, a big-scale dance program will be presented at the Hibiya Public Hall, December 13. At the same hall, another performance will be given on February 15 next year, for which preparations have been commenced by the executive committee of the Federation headed by Tojo Hanayagi, Tokubei Hanayagi and Miyo Ishii.

The Bisenkai, a group of Japanese dancers headed by Senryu Nishikawa, will present a program at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan, at 6 p.m. December 7. The program will be divided into three parts, namely, ballets, classical and modern Japanese dances. "Mizuho Odori" (The Dance of Harvest) will be the feature presentation.

Fukuko Sayo, star dancer of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company, has been assigned to two important roles in the current performance at the Kitano Gekijo, Osaka, where all members of three classes, Snow, Moon and Flower, are jointly playing. She takes the male lead in "Sato Tadanobu" (a historical play) and romantic female lead in "Kaguya Hime" (Lady Kaguya). Opposite her are Otome Amatsu and Kayoko Kumono. Her Tokyo performance is scheduled at the local Takarazuka Gekijo in January.

With Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kichiyemon Nakamura in the van, the Minamiza, Kyoto, opened early this week to present the annual grand performance called "Kaomise Kogyo." Two different programs are given daily. The matinee consists of "Nanatsu no Men" (Seven Masks), "Meiboku Sendaihagi" (A Faithful Nurse), "Kurozuka" (A Demon at Kurozuka), and "Kikubatake" (Hogen's Secret Military Book). The evening show includes "Kanjincho" (Benkei at the Ataka Barrier), "Matsuura no Taiko" (Lord Matsuura and 47-Ronin), "Genyadana" (the Romance of Otomi) and "Yasuna" (Yasuna's Mad Scene).

Goro Soganoya, Japan's foremost comedian, who is now playing at the Kabukiza, Osaka, will probably play at the local Shimbashi Embujo next month. His engagement at this theater in January each year has been a long-established custom in the calendar of the Tokyo theatrical events.

The Bungakuza modern-school dramatic troupe will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, to present the year-end activity. December 16 and 17 have been fixed as the dates for the performance.

Loyolans Not 'Bums'

United Press

LOS ANGELES, November 27.—Loyola University's football squad went on strike yesterday, when its members protested that they were not bums and demanded that they be permitted to keep their travel jackets. They turned in their football uniforms, but not the bright red and gray jackets, and said they would not practice if the Athletic department insisted on their returning the jackets.

To Sell Tungsten to U.S.

United Press

BUENOS AIRES, November 28.—Argentina and the United States yesterday reached an agreement whereby the United States will purchase the entire production of Argentine tungsten for three years at $21.00 per basic unit of 65 per cent tungsten-bearing ore.

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Not Severing Connections

United Press

SAN BRUNO, California, November 28.—Bill Kyne, the general manager of the Bay Meadows race track at San Mateo said on Thursday that he had absolutely no intention of severing his connections with Bay Meadows track where he holds a three-year contract. He refused to comment on the announcement in Los Angeles that he and Harry Uniack, Los Angeles business man and sportsman, were planning to start a new track at Puente, near Los Angeles.

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukese M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist Hours: 9 to 12 a.m. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi station, beside Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naiko Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bld., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

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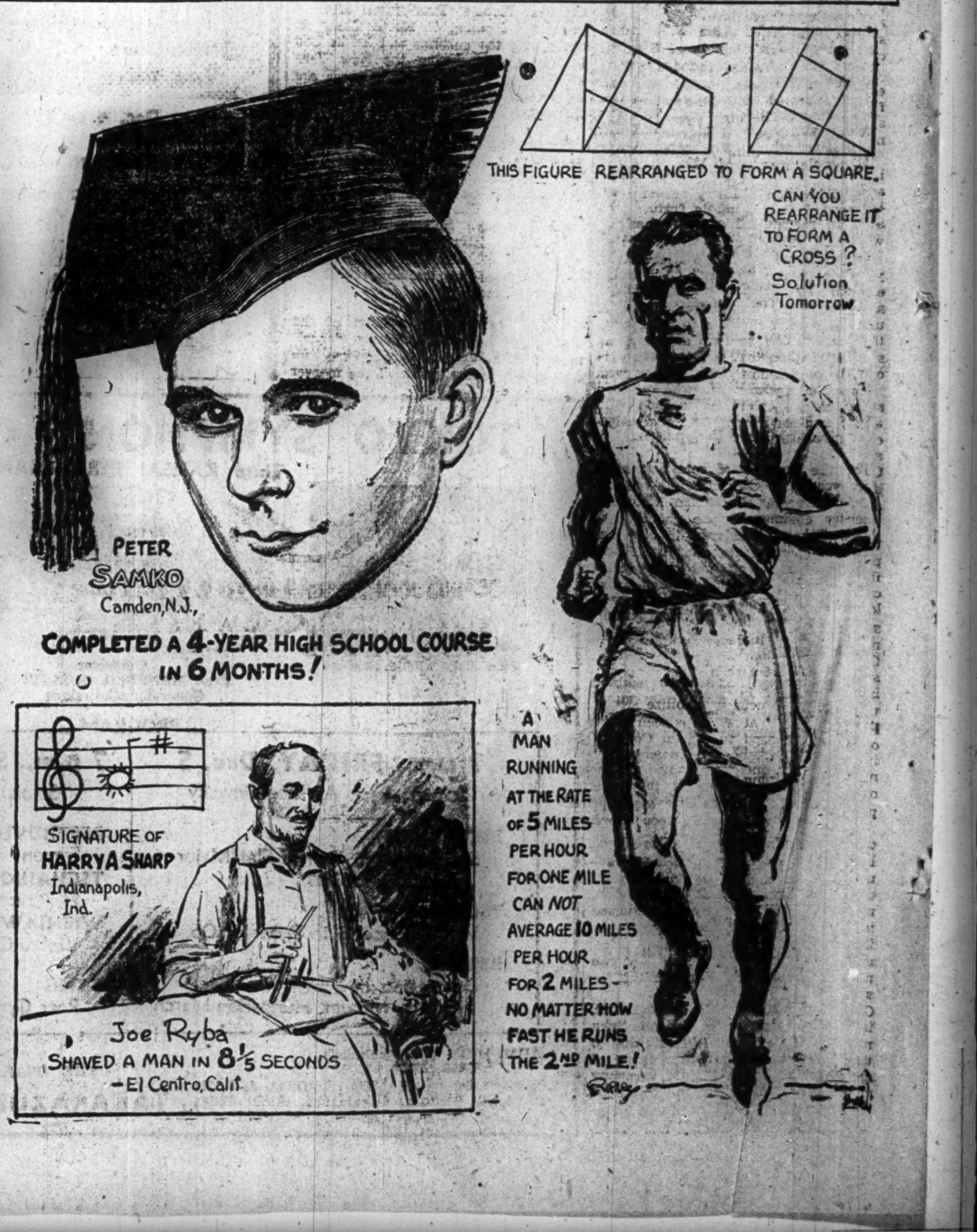
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INVESTMENT TRUST TO BENEFIT STOCKS

More Funds Will Be Available In Stock Market as Holders Increase

TO RAISE PRICE LEVEL

Injustice in Treatment of Stockholders to Be Rectified

From the point of view of the owner of the funds in question, the investment trust system instituted jointly by the Nomura Securities Company and the Nomura Trust Company for the first time in this country will merely mean a transfer of those funds to another account more profitable for the expert handling it will receive, according to Seizo Iida, president of the Nomura Securities Company, writing in the Diamond.

The effect of the investment trust system on the stock market that can most easily be seen will be an increase in the supply of funds to the market. This increase will represent the investments of those people of smaller means who hitherto could not see their way to making such investments; because the system will appeal most to the smaller prospective investors. Mr. Iida points out that some people may think this system will occasion withdrawals from fixed deposits and money in trust at the banks and trust companies and their concentration in the stock market but such fears are without ground. While deposits and money in trust are loans from which interest may be derived without fail, funds placed in investment trust are those subject to more or less risk. There is an unmistakable difference between them.

Only Temporary

If fixed deposits and money in trust can actually turn into investment trust, that is only because the funds which originally were not of a nature of fixed deposits or money trust has temporarily assumed that form. Thus, from the point of view of the owner of the funds, the funds which have been placed in a fixed deposit account or in trust for want of a better place for his money are to be transferred to another more convenient and profitable account. That money should flow into such more useful channels is to the advantage of national economy. Consequently, the funds which are to be transferred to investment trust are those which have hitherto been invested in stocks, Government bonds and debentures. Investors at large have chosen whatever stocks they saw fit, whether second class or third, and have been instrumental in intensifying the unsound stock boom. With an investment trust system to regulate such investments, funds will be placed under the administration of experts who will see to it that they are usefully and safely employed. This will contribute to the consolidation of the stock market itself.

To Stabilize Prices

Another effect of investment trust on the stock market will be to stabilize the market prices of stocks. The following causes have been adduced to account for the recent decline in the prices of stocks:

(1) The stock market is the hardest hit of all economic institutions due to the international tension; and the strengthening of controls at home has not improved matters. Thus stock prices have been steadily falling.

(2) The controls on profits and dividends have decidedly restricted any advance in stock prices, since stock prices move primarily in accordance with the state of profits.

(3) The high taxes on the profits of enterprise are preventing companies from making adequate amortization, so that not enough provision is being made for the future.

(4) From the point of view of the investor, the taxes on stocks are high and while bank deposits and interest-bearing bonds are taxed "at the source," stocks alone are pool-taxed, which is considered unfair.

(5) The low exchange rate of the yen since the reimposition of the gold embargo and the rationalization of the smaller enterprises which had cropped up on the public finance inflation since the outbreak of the China Affair have severely depressed the market prices of the smaller stocks.

(6) The U.S.-Japan crisis, the strengthened wartime economic controls and anticipation of reduced profits of enterprise have contributed to a further slumping of stock prices in general. Consequently, it is believed that a general upsurge is not to be expected in any near future.

Level Still Too Low

Such are the circumstances which people generally point out as responsible for the recent sag in the stock curve. In fact, stock prices are falling lower than is necessary under the pressures of such factors. It cannot be denied, however, that the desire of the Government to stabilize stock prices is strongly at work, as seen in the establishment of the Japan Concord Securities and the enforcement of the Stock Price Control Ordinance. In the opinion of Mr. Iida, however, the Government's intention to stabilize stock prices has not yet adequately been expressed. In other words, the stock price level at present is still too low.

The primary reason for the fact that the wishes of the Government to stabilize prices are not fully reflected is that the Japan Concord Securities or the Stock Price Control Ordinance is not functioning as effectively as it is intended they should. A second reason is that the funds owned by the people at large are not flowing out to channels where they will work to stabilize stock prices in accordance with the Government's wishes. Investment trust is calculated to do just this thing, namely to mobilize funds in the direction of stabilization in accordance with the Government's wishes. In this sense, the new system will be useful in combatting fluctuations.

The price of a stock at present is settled at the quotation of the seller, because there are more stocks being sold than bought. Because of the present state of taxation, holders of large amounts of stocks are more inclined to sell than to buy. Financiers and enterprisers are constantly seeking to release their holdings for the sake of business expansion. The recent conversion of big stockholders into small stockholders and intensification of difficulties in raising capital eloquently bespeak that tendency, according to the securities expert.

Prices Near-Dumping Ones

In this way, stock prices at present are near-dumping prices with too much wares on the market. Moreover, the funds available for buying stocks remain small. Possible investors are waiting and watching and withholding their funds. This is because the circumstances mentioned above are depressing stock prices and are creating difficulties for investors in general.

As a matter of fact, no people engaged in business have been more unjustly abused than stock investors. Most courageous of all investors for the sake of productivity expansion, they have borne the heaviest burdens of taxation, dividend limitation and rationalizations. Compared with bank depositors and other people living on money-interests, who receive state protection in various ways, they are most unfairly treated. To be sure, the Government has organized the Japan Concord Securities and prepared the Stock Price Control Ordinance in order to remedy the situation but the masses are still hesitant with the inertia of the past and are withholding funds from the stock market.

Will Induce Investment

Now, the institution of the investment trust system, Mr. Nomura claims, will induce the possible smaller investors to mobilize their funds for regulating stock prices by coming out of their inertia. Where there is no longer any room for buying under the stock investment yield of large holders, there will be surplus room for buying at the stock investment yield of small holders. By allocating some of the shares of the big holders to the masses, the small investors will immediately be made to enjoy profits. In this process, the quotations commanded by sellers will gradually go up and market prices will reflect more equitably the wishes of both buyer and seller.

U.S., Britain, N.E.I. Planning Embargoes Against Japan, Report

In case Japan should take further positive action, the United States is prepared to carry out a complete economic blockade against Japan in concert with other countries which are fighting the Axis Powers, according to a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce dated December 2, Domei reports from New York. The asset-freezing in the United States has almost entirely cut off trade with Japan but even at that several million dollars of Japanese goods are finding their way into America. Nor is it to be supposed that all anti-Axis Powers are as strict as the United States in enforcing the freezing order. Information in official quarters at Washington says that in case Japan took action Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies would probably jointly place embargoes on all exports to and imports from Japan. The Soviets may give moral support but it is not likely that they will join at the start. At any rate, in such an event, the United States Navy will probably cooperate with the British and Netherlands East Indies Navies to patrol the trade routes around Japan. For such measures, a presidential order must be invoked with detailed orders of the State, Treasury and Navy Departments.

BRISK WORK MARKS FINANCE SYNDICATE

Advanced ¥200 Million in Loans Since Inception In August

Having stepped up the financing of the industrial productivity expansion campaign, the Wartime Financing Syndicate already advanced ¥200,000,000 of loans since its formation last August up to November 30, says the Yomiuri. The balance of loans is expected to pass the level of ¥300,000,000 by the end of this year.

The activity of the syndicate became brisk after the five big trust companies (namely; Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Sanwa) became its members at the beginning of last month. The extension of loans of the syndicate was at first limited to large munitions companies, but hereafter financial aid will also be given to the smaller industrialists.

Credits amounting to ¥3,000,000 will be extended to the Yokohama Industry Company in a few days. The syndicate is now considering the extension of loans to the Teikoku Fuel Company and several other firms.

Commercial Banks Decrease

Owing to redoubled efforts by the Government to consolidate small banks, the number of commercial banks throughout the country as of November 30 decreased to 198 and savings banks to 69, totaling 263, it was announced Tuesday by the Finance Ministry. Nine commercial banks and one savings bank disappeared from the registry book of the Finance Ministry during last month.

The amalgamation for November includes the absorption of the Shinsho Bank (capitalized at ¥1,000,000) by the Shonai Bank (capitalized at ¥3,350,000); the Tenth Bank (capitalized at ¥10,400,000) and the Yushin Bank (capitalized at ¥3,500,000) by the Namahashi Central Bank (capitalized at ¥13,900,000); the Karafuto Bank (capitalized at ¥2,000,000) by the Hokkaido Colonization Bank (capitalized at ¥20,885,000); the Tomioka Bank (capitalized at ¥1,000,000), Omama Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000), Matsuida Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000), Shimonida Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000) and Jomo Bank (capitalized at ¥2,300,000) by the Gunma Daido Bank (capitalized at ¥5,800,000); the Chikuho Savings Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000) and Miike Savings Bank (capitalized at ¥500,000) by the Fukuoka Savings Bank (capitalized at ¥5,800,000).

PRICES GO NARROW AS SENTIMENT MIXED

Tokyo Exchange, New, Climbs To ¥110.50 at Afternoon Finish

Prices moved narrowly owing to mixed feeling on the stock market yesterday morning but at the day's closing Tokyo Exchange, new, after a steady tone climbed to ¥110.50.

The U.S.-Japan outlook remained foggy and the southwestern Pacific situation as difficult of prediction. Sentiment was vague and long-term prices moved narrow and steady. Tokyo Rayon gradually fell, though gradually, as it was subjected to selling only. Short-term Tokyo, new, opened at ¥108.90 and as the bears were buying to cover it rose to ¥109.30. With local traders selling to take profit, however, it began to weaken until it finished for the morning at ¥108.80. Prices, therefore, were steady.

In the afternoon, Tokyo new, went on a ¥109 level and Teikoku Rayon, new firmed up to ¥81 level. The undertone generally was strong. Traders, however, refrained from following up high prices pending developments in the international situation. The sudden rise of Tokyo, new toward the closing roused some interest. Long-term N.Y.K. closed unquoted, its new at ¥77.80. Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥142.30, its new ¥80.70 and Tokyo Electric Light unquoted. The closing prices of the leading short-term securities were: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥110.50, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥143.00, its new ¥79.70, N.Y.K. ¥96.20 and its new ¥77.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
Kanegafuchi (50)	142.0	142.0	....	142.1	142.3
Do. new (25)	....	79.7	u .4	80.0	80.7
Teikoku Ray (50)	....	....	....	....	93.1
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	80.9	80.8	u .7	80.9	81.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	36.1	....	....	....	....

Second Section

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	....	95.4	....
Do. new (37½)	....	....	....	....	77.8
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	....	....	85.7
Do. new (37½)	....	....	....	67.0	67.5
Ishikawajima (25)	35.5	35.8	u1.0	35.0	35.9
Uraga Dock (50)	....	95.3	....	95.7	94.3
M'bishi Heavy (50)	....	....	....	....	75.3
Hitachi Works (50)	64.0	....	u .2	....	64.5
Iwaki Col (50)	33.8	33.8	....	....	....
Steel Tube (50)	....	57.8	u .2	58.0	58.5

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.30	105.30	105.30	105.30
Second 5s	105.25	105.25	105.25	105.25
First 4s	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	109.2	110.5	109.2	110.5
N. Y. K., old	95.8	96.2	95.8	96.2
N. Y. K., new	77.3	77.5	77.3	77.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	142.5	143.0	142.5	143.0
Kanegafuchi, new	79.5	79.7	79.5	79.7
Teikoku Rayon, n	81.5	81.7	81.5	81.7
Osaka Stock, new	58.0	58.3	58.0	58.3
S.M. Railway	66.4	66.4	66.1	66.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	76.3	....	....	....
Tokyo Light	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.4
Hitachi Works N.	....	....	....	63.9
Japan Steel Tube	....	....	....	57.8
Japan Oil	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5
Japan Mining	51.6	....	....	....
Manchuria Ind	52.3	52.4	52.3	52.4

CHUNGKING TENDER. SAME

Drop of 16 Points Registered in Japanese Army Scrip

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 3.—The fapi value in terms of American currency remained unchanged on the local foreign exchange market here this morning. Bankers quoted their selling rate on New York at $5 9/32.

A 16-point drop was seen in the value of Japanese Army scrips. The noon selling rate was set at ¥28 ¾ against 100 Chungking dollars.

The Tokyo foreign exchange market continued to be quiet Wednesday morning. T.T. selling rate on London was quoted at 1s 2d and on New York at $23 7/16. The buying rates were 1s 2½ against the pound and $23 15/32 against the dollar.

Hongkong Foreign Exchange
(Market Opening Rates)
Value of Hongkong Dollar

In terms of	Dec. 3	Dec. 2
U.S. cents	24 5/16	24 5/16
British shillings	1s 2 ⅞	1s 2 ⅞
Chungking dollars	465	465
Japanese yen	102 ¼	102 ¼

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
(Opening Market Selling Rates)
Yesterday's Morning Opening

In terms of:	Cash	Jan.
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32
Yesterday's Morning Closing		
British pence	d 3 5/32	3 5/32
U.S. cents	$ 5 9/32	5 9/32

To Reduce Glass Units

According to the draft plan which has just been completed by the Federation of Glassware Manufacturers Associations and submitted to the Commerce and Industry Ministry for reference, the 1,080 manufacturing units now in existence will eventually be reduced to 80 or so, reports the Osaka Manichi, adding that the contemplated rationalization will be carried out in all probability by the middle of January next year. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is expected to issue about mid-December a departmental order instructing individual enterprise units to conform to the rationalization plan which will be drafted by the competent officials.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	110.5	+1.60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	77.5	+ .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	79.7	+ .50
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	81.7	+1.20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.44	+ .01
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.30	— .10

CITY CREDIT UNIONS TO GET MONEY GROUP

Plan Considered to Free Unions Of Dependence on Cooperative Societies

As part of the new structure programs for small financial institutions, the establishment of a Monetary Control Association of the Urban Credit Union is now being considered in financial circles in an endeavor to enable these credit unions to gain independence from the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies.

This program will be taken up for discussion at the coming regular general meeting of the League of Urban Credit Unions to be held on December 16 at the building of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies, Marunouchi. The conferees present will exchange views on the creation of a Federation of Urban Credit Unions and formulation of a law governing the federation.

Hitherto, credit unions in urban districts had been placed under the supervision of the Central Bank of Cooperative Societies, but the central bank is expected to devote all its attention to the extension of financial aid to farmers and fishermen after the establishment of the projected unified control organization over agricultural and fishery bodies. In these circumstances a movement was launched among credit unions in urban districts to place them outside the control of the central bank.

To Extend Membership

According to competent observers, the projected Urban Credit Unions' Monetary Control Association will compulsorily extend membership to all credit unions in urban districts throughout the country. As a member of the National Monetary Control Association, this association will participate in the mapping out of the monetary mobilization scheme of the Government.

The projected control association will be capitalized at ¥50,000,000, half of which is to be supplied by the Ministries concerned. The semi-governmental financial institution will act as a liaison agency between the Bank of Japan and the member credit unions. The president and vice-president will be elected at a general meeting of members and will take up their posts after permission is granted by the Ministry concerned.

Meanwhile the Finance Ministry announced Tuesday that the balance of savings of urban credit unions as of October 31 was registered at ¥801,878,000, an increase of ¥15,050,000 in comparison with the figure for September 30. The balance of loans also moved upward from ¥299,963,00 for the end of September to ¥304,196,000 for the end of October and holdings of securities from ¥387,922,000 to ¥399,610,000.

Big Business Warned

Floyd B. Odlum, Director of the Contract Distribution Division of the Office of Production Management, asserted October 29 that every idle tool, idle man and idle factory constitutes an "economic fifth columnist," and urged big business to increase further its subcontracting of defense production, according to the New York Herald Tribune. Speaking over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Odlum disclosed that his division will soon ask Congress for "remedial legislation" designed to eliminate the necessity for competitive bidding in some cases and to remove other existing legal obstacles to the program of widespread diffusion of contracts by governmental agencies and prime contractors. "You big manufacturers," warned Mr. Odlum, "face the most serious challenge business has ever known. What greater indictment could be made of big business than to have it said that in America's gravest crisis little business perished, while big business kept orders piled up for long term future delivery that could have been passed on. "Cooperation by you now will not only save little business, it will save you as well," he said. Mr. Odlum described how his division is opening offices throughout the United States, staffed with a competent personnel, which will make data on subcontracting available and distribute specifications. The division does not intend to exist solely for informative purposes, however, he said, explaining that it will try affirmatively to help.

To Launch Mining Agency

The inaugural meeting of the Osaka Regional Mining Control Association will be held at the Osaka Denki Club on December 15, according to the decision of the organization committee which met at the Osaka Mines Inspection Bureau on December 1. The forthcoming agency will function as a subsidiary of the Mining Industry Control Commission which is to be inaugurated shortly in line with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

HATTA WILL DISPOSE OF PRESSING ISSUES

New Railways Minister to Reorganize Land Transportation Systems

Yoshiaki Hatta, the new Railways Minister and a noted authority on the science of land transportation in this country, is expected to solve the pressing issues now piling high on his desk in rapid sucession, the Yomiuri reports.

Some time ago, the Railways Ministry, under the provisions of the National General Mobilization Law, effected drastic changes in the Land Transportation Control Ordinance in order to place all land transportation facilities in Japan on a wartime footing.

Ready to Mobilize Facilities

Now, the Government is ready to mobilize all railway transportation facilities both under State and private management, trucks and buses at a moment's notice in case of emergency. When such a measure is taken by the Government, the officials must see to it that sacrifices and frictions will be minimized and the mobilization program carried out in such a way as to bring about the best results.

The greatest concern of private railway, truck and bus companies in Japan rests on this point, although the people in these circles believe that since the new Railways Minister is a seasoned engineer-politician-administrator with long experience in the management of the traffic business, no great confusion would be caused in Japan's land transportation systems after the emergency step has been taken by the Government.

Key Issues Specified

Some of the most pressing issues which are now awaiting immediate disposal by the new Railways Minister are:

1. Establishment of a railway enterprises control association.
2. Counter-measures against the current shortage of materials which is hampering the transportation of cargoes and passengers all along the Government railway lines.
3. Promotion of the control of private transportation enterprises, especially in the Kobe-Osaka area.
4. Execution of the second merger of small forwarding agencies.

Meanwhile, the same paper reports that Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji, retired, who was the Commerce and Industry Minister in the third Konoye Cabinet, is likely to assume the presidency of the Japan Petroleum Company in succession to Yoshiaki Hatta, who was appointed Railways Minister on Tuesday.

Before he took up the post of Commerce and Industry Minister, he was the president of the Kita Karafuto Petroleum Company.

OIL PRICE RISE SOUGHT

Appeal Directed to Harold Ickes by U.S. Petroleum Group

The Independent Petroleum Association of America has directed an appeal to Harold L. Ickes, Federal petroleum coordinator, for a higher crude oil price, Frank Buttram, president of the association, disclosed recently when he made public a report prepared by the I. P. A. on costs of crude petroleum, according to the New York Herald Tribune.

The report, together with Mr. Buttram's letter asserting that if the oil industry is to continue to exist it must develop necessary reserves, was forwarded to Mr. Ickes earlier.

"The report covers conditions at the present time which are not static," Mr. Buttram wrote. "The figures themselves indicate a trend of rapidly advancing costs. A price indicated as sufficient today might tomorrow be entirely inadequate. We feel we are entitled to your full support and assistance in approaching other governmental agencies in securing proper consideration for price increases."

Shoe Show Held Over

Buying volume reached such proportions on October 29 at the National Volume Shoe Manufactures Association Show in the New Yorker that the show has been held over until October 30 to permit buyers to cover needs, it was announced by Eugene Richardson, secretary of the association, the New York Herald Tribune reports. Both the volume of orders placed and the number of buyers in the market shattered all previous records for the last 21 years the show has been held, he reported. Most of the men's shoe manufacturers at the show reported they had sold out on spring production very early. Price resistance which had apparently evaporated in the face of refusals by manufacturers to shade prices. As a result, a heavy rush to place orders developed, forcing producers to carry over lines. Big chains and large retailers were reported heavy buyers. The same situation was reported at the St. Louis manufacturers' show in the Commodore, with extremely active buying developing, and with many of the firms planning to carry exhibits over until October 30 instead of closing out October 29.

Yoshiaki Hatta, New Railways Minister, Is a Man of Genius With a Winning Smile

"I am an engineer but not an engine," Yoshiaki Hatta remarked smilingly at a meeting here recently when a man sat next to him praised him, "You are even more efficient than machinery." Through this dialogue, people can well imagine the character of the new Railways Minister, says the Asahi.

Without any advance notice, the figure of Mr. Hatta loomed larger before the nation as Railways Minister on Tuesday afternoon. This is the third time that he has assumed the portfolio of State Minister. Evidently Mr. Hatta was appointed in order to have him put Japan's land transportation systems on a real war footing.

It is evident that the officials of the Railways Ministry have welcomed their new chief with outstretched arms because the Ministry has been lacking a full-time Minister ever since the days when Dr. Gotaro Ogawa held that post a few years ago. They are especially glad to know that he is the first man, ever since the establishment of the Railways Ministry in this country, to have become the Railways Minister after serving the Ministry in the capacity of Vice-Minister.

Everyone in the Ministry from bureau directors and sectional chiefs down to janitors and chauffeurs knows and admires Mr. Hatta. When a secretary of the Ministry drove up to the official residence of the Premier on Tuesday afternoon to attend the ceremony to install Mr. Hatta as Railways Minister, the chauffeur who drove the car told the secretary that he was mighty glad to know that Mr. Hatta was becoming his boss.

Mr. Hatta has long used to good advantage the secret of successful administration, which lies in the winning of people's hearts, says the Asahi, recalling the fact that many have likened him to a magnet for his ability in attracting and making friends with people in all walks of life.

Since his resignation as Commerce and Industry Minister in August, 1939, he has spent busy days as president of the Japan Petroleum Company, vice-president of the Central Price Control Council, and chairman of the Japanese Department of the East Asia Economic Conference. With the exactness of precision machinery, he has in the past disposed of many complicated problems for these bodies, and his characteristic powers are expected to stand him in good stead in the future, concludes the paper.

INO WILL IMPROVE JAPAN FOOD SETUP

Concurrent Appointment as Overseas Minister Seen to Be Advantageous

The appointment of Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino to the post of Overseas Minister concurrently will bring Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan closer in connection with the demand and supply of foodstuffs, and will simultaneously enable the Government to operate a synthetic foodstuff policy more freely throughout the Empire of Japan, says the Asahi.

Will Unify Policies

The greatest significance to be attached to the appointment of Mr. Ino as Overseas Minister is that it will greatly serve to unify Japan's food policies toward Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Manchoukuo.

Hitherto foodstuff policies on production increase, exchange and consumption have been established separately in Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan. But as the position of the territories in regard to the supply of food to Japan Proper has become more important in recent years, the establishment of a foodstuff policy covering Japan Proper, Chosen and Taiwan has grown into a necessity.

Today, the officials of the Planning Board are studying plans to place the demand and supply of foodstuffs in Japan Proper and Japan's territories on a common basis as well as to promote the triangular barter of rice and other cereals among Japan Proper, Chosen and Manchoukuo.

Tighter Control Intended

At the same time, the Government is intending to restrict the consumption of foodstuffs in the territories where control over the consumption of food has not been as heavy as that in Japan Proper.

There are many indications at present that the necessity of supplying foodstuffs produced in Chosen and Taiwan to Japan Proper will increase in the future. The new Overseas Minister, well aware of this, will exert extra efforts in this direction.

Meanwhile, a conference of the advisers to the Food Control Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry was held in the Kaijo Building at Marunouchi here on Tuesday.

The allotment of rice to various prefectures for the 1941-42 period was the main topic of the conference, according to the paper.

OPM ORDERS ZINC POOL

Producers Ordered to Set Aside Large Amounts for U.S.

The Office of Production Management priorities division on October 29, ordered producers of metallic zinc to set aside during November an amount equal to 31 per cent of their August production, according to a report to the New York Herald Tribune from Washington.

From this reserve pool, the division will, if necessary, allocate supplies of zinc into defense production.

Producers also were ordered to set aside in November an amount of zinc oxide equivalent to 10 per cent of the August production.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 3
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,803,752
Over Issues	103,752
Deposits	792,397
Loans	407,118

Yokohama Specie Bank

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
(Acceptance Rates)

		Dec. 3	Dec. 2
London	(per ¥1)	Unch.	1/2d
Capetown	(per ¥1)	„	1/2d
Sydney	(per ¥1)	„	1/5 ½d
Wellington	(per ¥1)	„	1/5 ¼d
Paris	(per ¥1)	„	9.500
Switzerland	(per ¥1)	„	1.00 ¼
Berlin	(per ¥1)	„	0.58 ⅛
Rome	(per ¥1)	„	4.42
Sweden	(per ¥100)	„	97 ½
New York	(per ¥100)	„	23 7/16
Canada	(per ¥100)	„	26 ¾
Rio de Janeiro	(per ¥1)	„	4.520
Buenos Aires	(per ¥100)	„	97 ½
Alexandria	(per ¥100)	„	5.68
Bombay	(per ¥100)	„	77 ¾
Batavia	(per ¥100)	„	43 ¾
Singapore	(per $100)	„	201 ½
Bangkok	(per 100 bat)	„	159 ¼
Manila	(per 100 peso)	„	212 ¾
Hongkong	(per $100)	„	107 ¾
Hanoi	(per piaster 100)	„	98 ⅛
China	(per C. ¥100)	„	100 ¼
T.T. New York on London		„	403 ¾

Bill Clearings

December 3
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	188,234	160,757
Balance	40,807	15,335

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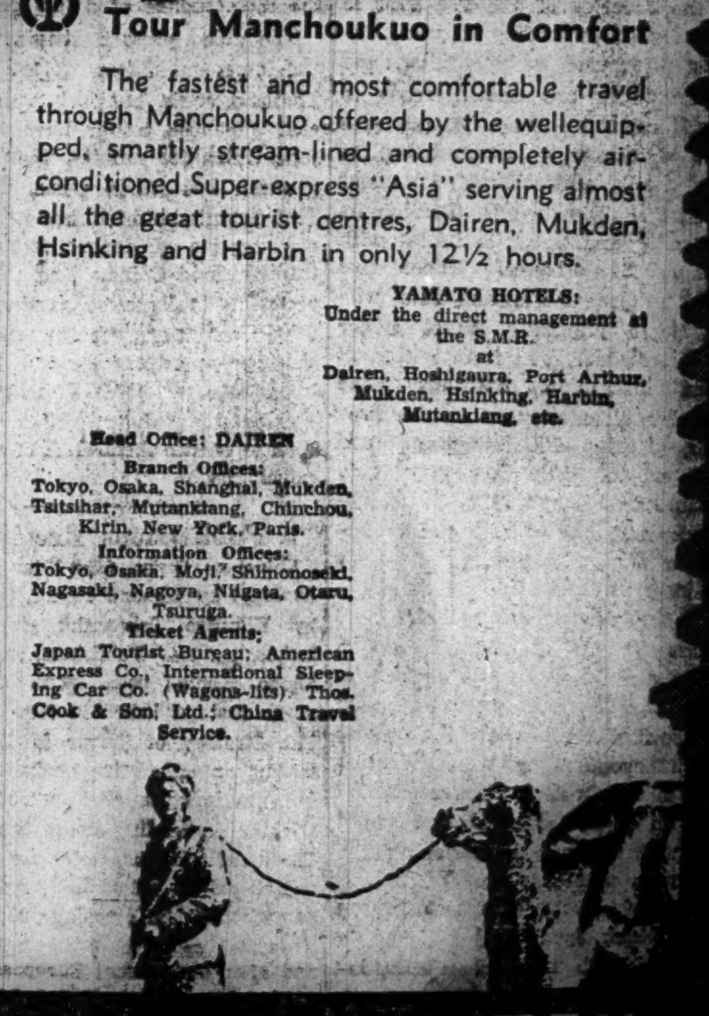

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1941

Thailand Dilemma

Ever since the bloodless revolution of 1932 in Thailand Japan has regarded with sympathetic attention the transition of the country from a quiet backwater of East Asia to a modern State built around the slogan of the pioneers: "The Land of the Free." The 13,000,000 people inhabiting the 200,000 square miles of wide and rich plains, saw-toothed mountains, dark jungles and teak forests, from the time that the Thais pushed the aborigines into the hinterland in the Thirteenth Century, have made steady progress toward a higher plane of living and of productive work in the Pacific sphere; but in recent years the transition has been accelerated by the spirit of progress. The urge of rightful ambition has seized upon Thailand, seen in one aspect through great strides in education under the first people's Government that succeeded the Prajadhipok dynasty. The ancient name of Muang-Thai was restored in place of the widely known Siam, symbolizing the country's success in throwing off the yoke of the Cambodians and Burmans. With pride the Thailanders look back to their days of power in Kublai Khan's time, and from that inspiring origin raised the national spirit to its present progressive level.

The present difficulty of the State, caught as it is between two dominant elements, draws the attention of the world to Thailand's bid for a higher destiny within the geographical co-prosperity sphere, to which the countries of the changing Pacific deservedly aspire. That Japan was of real assistance to Thailand in its development program may be recalled through the specially friendly treatment in the construction of Thailand's warships. Two training vessels were delivered in 1936 from Japanese dockyards, and the following year the balance of the order for 12 naval units was completed at an approximate cost of 23 million yen. One of these vessels was sunk by the French during the frontier hostilities. Out of that outbreak developed Japan's friendly mediation, with such helpful results in restoring peace with Indo-China.

While Thailand is poised in a position of self-defense, and when it is recalled that Japan-Thai Treaty of Amity is considered, it is disturbing to the security of the Far East to realize that, according to news reports, thousands of Australian and Indian troops are massed, ready to march into the country. At the same time evidence is accumulating of very strong influences being brought to bear on Bangkok to abandon its neutrality and throw in its lot with the ABCD alliance. These two forms of pressure on the Thai people, from adjoining States under allied influence, and from within at allied instigation, naturally have caused serious concern to the Premier, Luang Pibulsonggram, and they are of little less gravity to Japan, whose position as joint-defender of Indo-China, and proponent of the co-prosperity sphere for the small States, would be threatened by any western occupation.

This Treaty of Amity between Japan and Thailand was signed on June 12, 1940, and then was hailed as "the first step toward the restraining intervention by Western countries in the Orient." It was described also as a document that would go far to prevent extension of the European conflict to the Far East. It is different from a non-aggression pact, which Japan had declined to negotiate with Thailand in 1939, inasmuch as Japan stated through its then Spokesman, Yakichiro Suma, now Minister to Spain that this country was innocent of aggressive designs against its neighbors, and such a treaty therefore was superfluous.

Outstanding point of the Treaty was an undertaking requiring exchange of information, and consultation between the parties regarding matters of common interest. By this means it was hoped in both countries that aggressive or penetrating ambitions by third Power intrigue would be frustrated, and Thailand left at liberty to decide its own policy and future. The Treaty gave continuity to the friendly relations between the two States that had been initiated in 1606 by Iyeyasu Tokugawa in a message to the King of Thai.

It is illuminating to recall the chief provisions of the Treaty. The first point covered mutual respect for the territories of the high contracting parties. The second point referred to the exchange of information. Third feature was a pledge that in case one of the parties was being attacked by a third Power, no assistance would be given to that country. On this third item rests a most serious obligation, referring to present activities against the neutrality of Thailand.

The letter and spirit of the third point of the Treaty bind Thailand to resist any exterior and interior encroachments likely to imperil the contract. Were Thailand invaded by any hostile third Power envisioned by the Treaty, the Thailand Government would be bound to offer resistance, to withhold any form of direct and indirect cooperation. In anticipation of any such encroachments the Bangkok Government is pledged to keep Japan informed about intrigues and machinations, whether they originate with third Powers or occur among domestic political or social groups. Inasmuch as the Treaty was initiated by Thailand itself the duty of perfect fulfilment is all the more clear. Restlessness in and around Thailand is manifested by the withdrawal from Thailand of many Japanese nationals, and the origin of such uncertainties should be most fully explained to the Japanese Government in the spirit of the Treaty, and with the end of allaying suspicions.

There also is in existence the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation established in 1937, which in effect was an instrument to free Thailand from a status of dependence, as the Treaty is a basis of complete equality. It grew out of the cordial relations between the two States, revealed on Thailand's part by a sympathetic stand during the Manchurian Incident. Additional consolidation was given by the opening, coincidental with the signature of the Treaty, of an air-service between Japan and Bangkok.

Japan's interest in the welfare of Thailand, and in its own rights as a Treaty beneficiary, is motivated by the need to keep the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in operation. Occupation of the country by third Powers, or creation of a minority Government hostile to Japan in Thailand, would nullify the all-important instrument. The Treaty of Amity also was a two-Power front against aggression from the south, which Japan would be insistently required to protect. The Pacific question, therefore, has two major fronts, that at Washington, which covers the diplomatic field, and that in Thailand itself which refers to the physical front. On both fronts Japan is required to maintain its rights in dignity, and to resist any and all forms of pressure. Recognition of Japanese legal and moral interests, therefore, will be a forward move to the maintenance of a just peace.

The allied press is striving to put the onus on Japan regarding the Thailand crisis, but it is quite clear that Japanese troops have been in Indo-China for months, that no aggression has taken place, that the Thai Premier himself has repudiated any reports of danger from Japan through Indo-China. The reality is, according to Japanese observers, that third Powers are covering their own military operations behind baseless allegations directed against Japan. By accusing Japan, other Powers seek to excuse themselves of any responsibility.

Publications Received

Shinri-no Senso (The War of Psychology) by Edmond Taylor, translated by Kikujiro Takanashi; size 5 x 7 inches, pp. 374. Publishers, the Seinen Shobo, Kanda; price ¥1.80. The original, first published in New York as The Strategy of Terror in 1940, presenting an exhaustive analysis of war from psychological angles attracted wide attention in reading circles in America. The translation has faithfully brought out all salient points in how Germany has succeeded in carrying out the psychological or "nerve" strategy before and after the current European operations. The book affords a new technique in modern warfare and deeply impresses the reader with the vital as well as fatal (one is tempted to say indispensable) part this psychological strategy plays in international conflict. The translation is creditably done, entirely void of that peculiar expression which usually characterizes a translated work.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Religion

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

The state of religion in Japan at the present time is a disgrace and a farce. Some one has compared it to a dying patient; no amount of camphor-injection or blood-transfusion can restore its ebbing strength to vigorous life. Better that it should perish and make room and give opportunity for a revival of new religious force. What we see today is the mere outer shell without its meat, or a "wooden Buddha without its soul," as the saying is. In other words, we have only the religion of ceremonial observances, not the religion of the heart which supplies the motive of virtuous action, or the ideal of high moral life.

This decadence has been ascribed, by some persons, to the rise of military power as the paramount political factor. The truth, I think, is the other way: the decandence of religion was the cause of the birth of military ascendancy in the political world. If religion had played its role in a proper manner, or maintained the same standard of piety and conscientiousness as its founders or its early apostles had laid down, there would have been no use for militarism. The social and political conditions at home would have been in a salutary state, and the international relations with the neighbor countries, say, China and the United States, would have been mutually happy and fruitful, affording no occasion for soldier statesmen to take over the control of national affairs.

Not Confined to Japan

It has to be granted, of course, that Japan has not the exclusive corner of this decline; it is a world-wide phenomenon, its symptoms visible in the West as in the East. Future historians will doubtless discover one cause of the world tribulation of the mid-20th century in the absence of religious leaven. Take, for instance, the case of China, where numerous foreign missionaries from all parts of the world as well as hordes of native religionists, notably Buddhist, have been working for years, supposedly for the salvation of its people, and its net result, as seen in the past few decades, is deplorable; the people are far from happy, and the international relations anything but amicable.

On the contrary, the country was never in its history of 50 centuries more grievously torn with internal chaos and external warfare than at present. All its great neighbor States—Great Britain, Soviet Russia and Japan—have had bitter experiences of China's insane anti-alien animosity, and the United States which seems so far the only great country exempted from this calamity, may prove the next victim, who knows?

Heyday of Buddhism

For all this the foreign missionaries and native priests are not to be held exclusively responsible, of course, and yet those religionists, foreign and native, who professed to be working—and were remunerated for working—in the cause of the enlightenment and happiness of the country, may not plead entirely guiltless for bringing about exactly the opposite to what they were alleged to be working. But here we are concerned with Japan and shall deal with the conditions at home.

The nature of the phenomenal low religion in Japan has now attained, which we are apt to take for granted, may best be realized if we but recall a time when the tide of religion ran high. We need not go back to so remote a period in history as early Nara Period when Buddhist culture bloomed in all its glory and when the people from Royalty down, animated with the Buddha's universal benevolence "slaved themselves" for the salvation of the masses; or to an earlier Heian Period when many great native Buddhists, back from their long studies in the continent, gave their all in creating a new Japanese Buddhism, the basis for the long reign of peace and culture identified with the luxuriant Heian civilization. We may only point to an age, still fresh in the minds of the living generation—the days of our fathers—when the spirit of religious fervor burned hot and bright. I shall cite one typical instance of a foreign missionary sowing the seeds of fruitful propaganda I happen to know well.

Early Meiji Missionary

Some time in the early eighties of last century, or what we call mid-Meiji period, a certain government official of middling rank, because of his comparatively early success in his career, took to intemperate habits, notably in drinking, after the manner of young Meiji-day officials with the result that he fell ill with cerebral disease. He was still in his early thirties and already in place of command, being chief of a department in a prefectural office. Thus he became ronin, and his numerous friends and subordinates who were wont to flock to his homestead on holidays, stopped to come.

At the New Year season in his prosperity the contents of one four-to (16 gallons) cask of sake was emptied in a few days, so numerous were the visitors, but after he was out of office these visitors steadily decreased till on the third New Year's Day after emancipation he received, as he confessed with poignant emphasis, not one visitor. Meanwhile he sank into a chronic despondency while his material means was exhausted. In this sacred moment he found one regular visitor in the person of a Scotch missionary whose name is remembered only as "Thomson." He continued to visit the exofficial, now in his sick room and now in the prison of his gloomy spirits, at least once or twice a week, for more than three years, preaching Christianity. The man, an ex-samurai of nationalistic outlook, not without an anti-foreign bias, was never amenable to the foreign creed.

But in the tedium of his enforced idleness he was glad enough to meet and talk with the foreigner, if only to air his favorite Shintoistic philosophy and "tease" the missionary. He never could believe such "absurd" doctrines as original sin, immacurate conception and vicarious sacrifice, etc, but one thing which had captivated him was the zeal and patience of the foreigner, and he began to study and analyze, instead of the Christianity he preached, the motives and character of Thomson who, apparently without any hope of material gain or any obligation to him or his country, was exerting himself so hard, till he struck on the solution of the riddle, namely, the mysterious charm of religion.

Later, on recovery of his health and official post, he could not forsake the lure of religion, and as soon as he had attained the pension qualification, he resigned, though still in early fifties, and passed the rest of his life studying and preaching the religion as a Christian pastor till he died some years ago, more than 80 years old. Today his progency is represented by his second and third generations, numbering more than 20 men and women, including two Christian evangelists, physicians, teachers, military officers, scientists and businessmen, all more or less notable in their respective spheres.

Thomson may be supposed to have made at least 10 or 20 converts during his sojourn in Japan as he had spent no doubt 10 or 20 years, and even so, he has left an influence of ever-widening circles which must comprise in the aggregate hundreds of citizens, who, if they are not all Christians, must be imbued in some measure with the pious spirit of service for their family and country and mankind.

(To Be Continued)

(Note: Shintoism is not included under the category of religion, apart from the question of whether Shintoism is or is not a religion. The writer hopes to say something on the subject of Shintoism in the near future.)

HOUSE GROUP FEELING INDICATES WAGE CEILING IS NEEDED IN U.S.

Banking Committee Members Believe Inflation Check Must Include Brake on Pay Rises

By F. R. KEITH, JR.

Baltimore Sun

WASHINGTON.—An uneasy feeling that any real check to inflation must include some sort of a brake on increasing wages is becoming more vocal among members of the House Banking and Currency Committee as hearings on the price control bill continue.

Questions asked by members of recent witnesses have tended to focus on the subject of direct or indirect wage control, and this subject cropped up while the committee heard Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, advocate passage of the price control bill.

Several committeemen have openly declared they considered some sort of mechanism to check rising wages essential as a corollary to price control if any material blow is to be dealt inflation.

As yet this sentiment among individual members has resulted in no concrete proposals with but one exception. Representative Gore (Dem., Tenn.) plans to introduce an alternative bill which will include a wage ceiling as well as a roof on wholesale commodity prices, farm commodities, at parity, and a limitation of profits.

Compromise Arrangement

Gore, who about two years ago almost single-handedly defeated an $800,000,000 Federal Housing project, said he did not hope to see his bill adopted unaltered. He did hope, however, to furnish for the committee a "foothold" from which some working compromise arrangement might be forthcoming.

After Mr. Patterson had concluded his formal statement, Representative Williams (Dem., Mo.) told the Under Secretary the threat of increasing wages was causing committee members concern. Williams, ranking Democrat on the committee, was acting as chairman pro tem in the absence of Representative Steagall (Dem., Ala.).

A little later Representative Mills (Dem., Ark.) reminded Patterson that Price Administrator Leon Henderson previously had testified it would be difficult to administer control of both wages and prices, if they were included in the same bill.

Although it had been testified administrative control of both would be difficult, Mills said "we've got a job to do regardless of political repercussions."

Heavy Taxation

If Congress has the constitutional authority to place that power in an administrator's hands and it is necessary, said Mills, it should be done.

"I think it has under an emergency," answered Patterson. "We wouldn't be sitting here discussing it under normal conditions."

Henderson both in testimony and speeches has gone on record as opposing wage control. If rising prices are checked effectively, the Price Administrator contends, wages will be stabilized indirectly.

Taxation, both corporate and individual is seen by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve Bank, as the primary instrument for meeting inflation. In his testimony before the committee, Eccles outlined the need for the Government to recapture the money being pumped into the hands of the public through defense efforts if inflation were to be avoided. He did not advocate legislation to fix wages, however, Eccles made clear.

Representative Crawford (Rep., Mich.) questioned Patterson on the subject of skilled labor. Did the War Department, Crawford asked, have control over the placement of highly skilled workers?

"No," Patterson replied. "During the last war we saw a rising spiral of wages caused by the demand for skilled workers, and there was a large turnover of men rushing here and there for higher wages."

'Involuntary Servitude'

That question has been considered by the labor division of the Office of Production Management, he added.

Crawford said the reason he had asked was because he wished to know how the fixing of a wage ceiling would affect the question of "involuntary servitude" for workers.

He brought out through questions that OPM and the Defense Mediation Board have jurisdiction but not control over the placement of workers.

Patterson said the situation of one contractor trying to "tempt away a worker" from another had arisen, and the War Department had been asked to intervene.

"There is a great shortage, not only of skilled labor but of supervisory personnel in the aircraft industry," he told the committee. "The various companies are all overloaded with business and there is a great temptation to raid each other."

Crawford also questioned Patterson concerning the relations of a contractor with the War Department. Could a contractor deal as freely with the War Department now as before certain changes were effected, he inquired.

Patterson said a contractor could come to the War Department and deal with it although the contract has to be cleared through OPM. That, however, always has been the case, he added.

If Fails to Deal

If the contractor fails to "make a deal" he can go to the OPM, where the machinery has been set up to help manufacturers obtain defense work. There, he can formulate a plan for turning his business to defense work and then return to the War Department.

"If he gets a contract and goes and gets his machine tools in due course he can go ahead?" asked Crawford.

"That is true," said Patterson, smiling, "except that you used the words 'due course.' If that man has a high priority he will get the machine tools in due course. If he has a low priority rating 'due course' may be quite a long time."

Priorities were established about a year ago, he explained, and since then the defense effort has expanded greatly. He admitted to Crawford that if the Government continues to step up defense work it might be necessary to take the high priority ratings and let the "fellow at the bottom rung of the ladder" shift for himself.

The Under Secretary of War told Representative Spence (Dem., Ky.) that no maximum price has been set on steel. A contractor would get a priority on steel, he said, and would go out and buy it.

Can't Sell Priority Steel

While there is no authority to compel an owner of steel or other priority materials to sell, Patterson explained, he could not sell priority steel to nondefense demands.

"The real grip you've got on him is the priority," he declared.

Crawford asked if any calculation had been made as to the likely increase in the cost of the war effort as now implemented in the absence of any price control.

"It is impossible even to estimate," said Patterson. He told Crawford that the Representative's tentative figures of a 25 to 30 per cent increase were "moderate." They should be larger, he asserted.

Experience in the last war, the Under Secretary said, showed that waiting until the nation is in an emergency gives the forces tending to upset price structures a head start and they may be very difficult to control. In all probability, in such a case, it might be too late to prevent inflation and speculation.

Two Primary Interests

The War Department, he said, has two primary interests, the orderly flow of military production and the spirit of the men in the armed forces.

In the first instance, he pointed out that the army, of necessity, must enter into long term contracts with fixed payments and it is difficult to do so "if possible price fluctuations make predictions of future costs highly uncertain."

"It is vitally important for the expansion of military production that the flow of basic materials from the mines and the mills and farms of the nation and from abroad should be available for immediate essential uses and that they should not find their way into the pools and pockets of the economic system to be hoarded in anticipation of price increases," he said in his formal statement.

It also is necessary, he asserted, to avoid the causes of industrial stoppages through labor disputes arising from the increase in prices and the increases in the cost of living.

Atom-Splitting Experiments

Splitting the uranium 235 atom into two parts in the atomic-energy-release process causes the atom to explode and emit debris, whose particles are blasted outward with the tremendous energy of 164,000,000 electron volts. If the uranium atom is split into three parts, the particles come out with increased energy, 172,000,000 electron volts, and some of the particles have still higher energies, close to 200,000,000 electron volts.

Experiments demonstrating these results have been made by Dr. K. Lark-Korovitz and Dr. R. E. Schreiber, at Purdue University, and are reported in the current "Physical Review." Slow neutrons are most effective in splitting the uranium atom into two parts and fast neutrons in bringing about the three-way break.—N.Y. Herald Tribune.

No Substitute

The director of the Zoo was away on a short vacation, when he received the following note from his chief assistant:

"Everything all right except the chimpanzee—seems to be pining away for a companion. What shall we do until you return?"—Santa Fe Magazine.

ICELAND CONSIDERED AS GIBRALTAR OF ATLANTIC

U.S. and British Troops Turn Island Into Fortress

By DREW MIDDLETON

Baltimore Sun

Soldiers, sailors and airmen of the United States and Great Britain have turned this bleak and windswept island into a Gibraltar of the North safeguarding a vital link in British-American communications.

So tightly has the North Atlantic gate been barred that only isolated submarines venture into the former happy hunting grounds and British and American planes and ships began their unremitting patrol of these waters.

According to one report, not a single merchantman has been sunk on the northern route from the United States to Britain in seven weeks.

Iceland, bristling with guns, dotted with airfields and its waters combed by destroyers flying the Stars and Stripes and the white ensign, is the keystone of a communications arch over which arms and material of the New World pass to Britain.

Protection of Life Line

The line runs from Britain to Iceland to Greenland to Newfoundland to ports of the northeastern United States. America helps garrison Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland and has an increasingly large stake in the protection of this life line.

Two factors impress observers after a tour of the island's defenses.

First is their strength. Gibraltar and Malta are no more strongly held than this barren land, which is half again the size of Ireland.

It is impossible to reveal numbers, but the Icelandic force of British, American and Norwegian soldiers, sailors and airmen is larger than the number of trained troops available to repel invasion in Britain in the summer of 1940.

Coastal aircraft of the R. A. F. and fighter commands fly wing and wing with planes of the United States Army Air Corps.

Destroyers and larger men-o'-war of the United States Navy patrol icy waters of the North Atlantic and along the coasts of Greenland.

Marines in olive-green uniforms occupy an important place in Iceland defense plans. Their anti-aircraft guns sweep the skies as do those of the Royal Artillery. Their tanks rumble across the volcanic plains and primitive roads in maneuvers.

There can be no doubt as to the importance of the United States in the defense of the northern gate to the Atlantic.

Iceland can be attacked in the 20-hour nights of winter; a flotilla might creep down the coasts of Greenland, masked by mist and snow, and land on the north of Iceland.

Iceland is within range of aerial troop carriers.

Possibility of Raid

There always is the possibility of a large-scale raid which would seek to destroy airfields and supplies on which soldiers and sailors rely in a land which has to import all its wheat, beef and fuel and most of its vegetables.

One factor impressing observers is the comradeship between the Americans and British. It is a common sight to see American and British privates sitting at the same table discussing war strategy and the post-war world. Kids from Yorkshire and kids from Montana chat on street corners.

The British have great respect for the marines, who settled in Iceland as though it was the most natural place in the world to be.

Dutch Guayana Occupied By United States Troops

Note:—Guayana is generally spelt as Guiana. Here the spelling is left in its original form.—Ed.

D.N.B.

The occupation of Dutch Guayana by United States troops has hardly caused any surprise to anybody who has watched the development of events in the Western Hemisphere. North American Imperialism has gone one step further, the "Egyptization" of Latin America has entered into a new phase. For the first time the United States has a common frontier with Brazil, the biggest of the Latin American republics. Thus the menace General Lehmann-Miller recently indicated in Rio de Janeiro, takes on a different meaning. The General had stated that North American troops would occupy the naval bases by force, if necessary, which Brazil had refused to the United States.

The occupation of Dutch Guayana was technically prepared by the granting of a base in British Guayana to the United States. It seems equally certain that this occupation is only a preliminary step to an invasion of French Guayana. Hints of that kind have already been made in Washington.

The reasons advanced for the North American action are truly amusing. While the British, when they occupied Egypt, could at least point to the necessity of re-establishing the authority of the Khedive,—later on the murder of the Sirdar furnished them with a new pretext—no such reason can be given in the case of Dutch Guayana. This was rather a sort of model state, administrated by the Dutch much better than the North Americans can ever hope to do it. To justify their action with the necessity of protecting the Bauxite mines, is one of the silliest pretexts ever offered for an act of political robbery. The Americans might as well have declared they wanted to protect the swimming pool of Paramaribo or the biggest movie in that town.

Their explanation sounds all the more ridiculous, as at the same time the exiled Dutch Government in London announced the dispatch of Dutch troops to Guayana which had so far been stationed in Great Britain. It looks therfecre as if a race to Guayana had been organized between American and Dutch troops. And all that because of a few Bauxite mines! The sole people in the world, who will be badly shocked by the North American action, are those Latin Americans who have swallowed all North American lying propaganda, such as the Juerges documents, the Belmonte-letter, the faked courier matters, and the so-called investigations of the Taborda committee. Perhaps they will also be ready to believe that Fifth Columnists were after the bauxite of Dutch Guayana, and that a German pocket battleship was lying in wait to haul the precious stuff to Hamburg.

Isolationist Policy Assailed

INDIANAPOLIS,—Edward J. Flynn, Democratic national chairman, said continued adherence to an isolationist policy by the United States was dangerous to the Nation's future and criticized the "so-called America First organization" for "promoting disunity and preaching false doctrines."

Mr. Flynn said recent speeches by America First speakers contributed to "disunity" and "in addition expounds the fallacious doctrine that our economic system, our liberties, and our democracy can be forever maintained, no matter what the outcome of the present world struggle might be."

"Our economic system, our liberties and our democracy are not perpetual institutions," Mr. Flynn said. "They are the accumulated results of common ideals, common effort, and common attainment by millions of individuals over an extended period of time.

"If disunity is created, if neighbor looks upon neighbor with suspicion, if social and religious barriers split us into factions and groups, then our common bond will be destroyed.

"Instead of an 'America First' organization, which promotes disunity and preaches false doctrines, we must have a great people's movement to place American purposes first, to see to it that no subtle propaganda and no organized group can destroy our kindred purposes."—Christian Science Monitor.

For Telephone Company

After an unidentified advertiser finished dictating a classified ad to the clerk of a Waterbury paper over the telephone he asked:

"How much will that be?"

"Sixty cents," the classified clerk replied.

Then—"ding, ding, ding."

The clerk was puzzled until the voice at the other end said:

"O.K. There it is. I just dropped it in the coin box."—Editor Publisher.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

Mr. A. Robertson, of the Kobe branch of the Shanghai-Hongkong Banking Corporation, has been transferred to the Shanghai office and left for his new post on Tuesday.

Mr. Erich von Saltmann, well-known veteran German journalist in the Far East, died in Shanghai on Monday of a typhoid infection. Mr. von Saltmann first came out to China during the Boxer Uprising as a young artillery officer in Field Marshal von Waldersee's expeditionary force and won world fame for his horsemanship by his ride on horseback across the Asiatic continent from Peking to Berlin after the conclusion of the Boxer War. Later, in 1908, he came out to Peking as correspondent for the Scherl group of newspapers. With an interruption during World War 1, when he served as a captain in the German army, fought with distinction on the Western front and was seriously wounded, he continued to work as German newspaper correspondent in China and Japan until 1929 making many friends in both countries. From 1930 to 1939 he was the London correspondent for the Berliner Lokalanzeiger and other German newspapers, returning to the Far East after the outbreak of World War II, where his last assignment was that of Shanghai correspondent for the European News agency of Berlin and Frankfurt Main.

A repeat performance of Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro", presented by the New Symphony Orchestra as the last program of the Mozart Cycle commemorating the composer's 150th death anniversary, will be held under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, 7:15 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The Inetomo Mandolin Club will hold its second periodical concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, 7 p.m. today. Mandolin band performances will be conducted by Shizuo Moriyama in the first part, and by Eizaburo Hirayama in the second part of the program. Other attractions include mandolin solos by Eizaburo Hirayama, guitar solos by Yasumasa Obara, and mandolin quintet performances.

Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, will speak on "The Expansion of Railroads", 8:50 p.m. today, in a broadcast from Dairen over the national Japanese network. The transmission from Hsinking originally scheduled for that hour has been cancelled.

Saburo Moroi, musical writer and composer, will comment on Beethoven's String Quartet in F major, Opus 135, for a broadcast of a recording of this work by the noted Busch String Quartet, 8:10 p.m. today, over the city program of station JOAK.

Light music in today's schedule of station JOAK includes Japanese songs by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Rentaro Taki, Koscak Yamada, and Hideo Ishiwata, and choral pieces by Schumann, Beethoven, and Johann Strauss, sung by the Kyosei Chorus under the baton of Hideo Ishiwata, 12:05 p.m., over the city program; and Japanese marches and national songs, rendered by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, 7:30 p.m., over the national program.

A selection from Schubert's German Missa, and other choral pieces will be sung by the Tokyo Medical Chorus, conducted by Nagayasu Yoshida, 6:25 p.m., over the city program of station JOAK.

Two instructors of the Tokyo Academy of Music will speak for music education broadcasts over the national radio program, today. Kan-ichi Shimofusa will speak on Orchestra Music in a series of lectures for national school pupils, 2 p.m., and Matabei Kita will speak on Singing Classes in National schools, in a broadcast for teachers, 4 p.m.,

A series of concert performances in the Kansai will be given by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the auspices of the Osaka Mainichi newspaper, over the coming week-end. It will be the orchestra's second visit to the Kansai, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Professor Alexandre Moguilewsky of the Tokyo Academy of Music, and Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, will be the violin soloists.

The first concert will be held at the Takarazuka Grand Theater, Takarazuka, near Osaka, 7 p.m., Friday, December 5, when the program will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 in E flat major "Eroica"; Tchaikovski's Violin Concerto in D major, Opus 35 played by Professor Moguilewsky; and three orchestra selections from Berlioz' "La Damnation de Faust" (Dance of the Sylphes; Minuet of the Will-Of-The-Wisps; Hungarian March).

Saturday, December 6, 7 p.m., the second concert will be held at the same hall, with the following program: Beethoven, "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikovski, Nutcracker Suite; Violin Concerto No. 2 in D minor, played by Miss Iwamoto; and Grieg, "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2.

During the second half of this month, the orchestra will present the same two programs in Tokyo, at the Hibiya Public Hall, as popular symphony concerts outside the series of its subscription concerts.

In the course of its current visit to the Kansai, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will inaugurate a series of Young People's Symphony Appreciation Concerts, along the same lines as the series established in Tokyo, two and a half years ago, under the auspices of the Young People's Symphony Appreciation Society. A special committee has been set up in Osaka, headed by Koji Nagai, director of the Osaka Music School, and including Hisato Osawa, well-known composer and conductor in Osaka, and other local musicians.

The first program will be presented at the Osaka Central Public Hall, Nakanoshima, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Sunday, December 7. The orchestra will be directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt; musical comments will be given by Jiro Baba. The concert will also feature a singing class for the entire audience made up of secondary school students, conducted by Yasutaka Mizuno.

Sunday's program will include the following selections:

1. Verdi: Prelude to Act I and Act II of the opera, "La Traviata";
2. Beethoven: "At The Brook," Second Movement from the Symphony No. 6 in F major ("Pastorale");
3. Tchaikovski: "Capriccio Italien."
4. Beethoven: "Funeral March," Second Movement from the Symphony No. 3 in E flat major ("Eroica").
5. Mendelssohn: "Wedding March," from the Incidental Music to Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
6. Beethoven: "Ode to Joy," from the fourth movement of the Symphony No. 9, in D minor ("Choral").
7. Rossini: Overture to the opera, "William Tell."

Mr. Hidenari Terazaki has been appointed as First Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, it was officially announced by the Foreign Office.

Recent appointments for the Japanese Embassy in Washington include Mr. Hideki Masaki as Second Secretary-Interpreter, and Mr. Minoru Isawa and Mr. Akira Takahashi as Third Secretaries.

The Afghan Legation has announced that Mr. Abdul Ghafour Khan Sharar, who arrived at Kobe, November 23, has taken up his post as First Secretary of the Legation in Tokyo.

Major K. S. Himatsinhji, Military Attache of the British Embassy in Tokyo, has been appointed as First Embassy Secretary, the Embassy has announced.

Radio Program

Thursday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial lecture on world history: "Situation after The First World War" by Zenro Masui.
7:50 "Sounds" (Phonofilm).
10:30 "Der Schwan von Tuonela", "Korelia Suite" and "Finaladia" (Sibelius) by records.

— Afternoon —

12:05 Samurai story telling by Roshu Koganei.
1:00 Narration "Brush Festival" by Announcer Akanuma.

— Evening —

6:00 Little nation's hour: Dialogue "Interruption of Electric Current" by Shigeru Hikida and others.
6:30 Kyoto program.
7:30 Music recording.
7:40 Story telling "Sea Winds" by Masanori Takeda.
8:50 Talk on "Communications in Manchoukuo" by Takeo Iino (Hsinking Station).
9:05 Radio Drama "The History of Tsukiji-shi River Dam." by Fukuoka new Art members.

(Urban Program)

— Morning —

7:50 "Violin Concerto in D major" (Paganini) by records.

— Afternoon —

12:05 Kyosei Chorus.
5:00 Koto music and orchestra records.
5:30 Middle school students' hour: Patriotic poem recital and comments by Susumu Naitow.

— Evening —

6:25 Tokyo Physicians' Choir: "German Mass" (Schubert) and five Japanese songs.
7:40 Talk on "Samurai in the early Meiji Era" by Dr. Kentaro.
8:00 Military hour.
8:10 Famous music composition appreciation through records series: "String Quartet in F major" (Beethoven Op. 135) by Bush String Quartet Band.
8:50 Narration "Kumanonada in Winter" (Ichiro Yamashita) by Gen Shimizu
9:10 Serial Mito School Scholars' biographies "Fujita-Tokyo." by Dr. Yasubumi Fukatsukuri.
9:30 News and weather.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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THE TIMES TODAY

ROSTOV AND LIBYA Battle Have Similarities

Sydney Elusive Warship

Unspeaking Spokesmen

Murder, Inc., Small Stuff

Points of similarity are seen between the German reverses and withdrawal at Rostov in South Russia, and British set-back in the wide tank encirclement operations throughout Libya. In both cases the armies on the offensive, that is the Germans and the British in their respective spheres, were constantly extending their lines of communication and supply. The attacking forces were at least numerically equal to the defenders, and with no less than equal equipment. As the two operations developed the defenders were able to narrow their front and the attackers had to keep on widening theirs.

On the Rostov front as the Germans went ahead they moved further away from their supplies and reinforcements, and had to cope with tremendous difficulties of transport, railways demoralized, roads quagmires. But the Russians could keep concentrating their forces, falling back on their own supply bases, and with unimpaired communications. Marshal Timoschenko, Soviet commander in the south, chose the precise moment to strike in a counter-offensive when the Germans were over-extended.

In Libya the British effort was to get around the coastal concentration of the Germans and Italians. As they did so their lines were thinned. General Rommel took advantage of this situation to use his forces more compactly in a massive thrust to break the British line and isolate Tobruk. The British have one special advantage in the location of an important force south of Benghazi. If that manages to get into and hold Benghazi, the Axis partners will have a second thorny Tobruk in their side.

Germany has shown considerable resilience in this most spectacular battle, bringing up air-borne reserves in another Crete attack. The situation still is uncertain. Britain has its big Egyptian base to draw upon, while time may give the Germans and Italians a chance to utilize the facilities of the Tunisia route, if it is true that use of the territory has been granted by France.

* * *

British Admiralty presumes the Australian cruiser Sydney has been lost because she hasn't been heard of since the action in which the German raider Steiermark was sunk. You never can tell about vessels named H.M.A.S. Sydney. Her elder sister of the same moniker was a hard-working and elusive customer in the last war and often disappeared, on one occasion to turn up with the news that she has sunk the most brilliant of all raiders, the hard-hitting Emden. If it is really true that the new Sydney has foundered with all hands she will be given war honors and respect not only by Australia, but by Germany which knows a good scrapper when it sees and engages one.

* * *

Suspension of British shipping to China ports, and ordering of vessels to Hongkong, is one of those maritime freezing orders which will do a bad turn to British, American and allied nationals trying to comply with their Governments' advice to leave the Far East. Isolation of Shanghai will be felt by allied as much as by Japanese interests.

* * *

An American Kurusu
May come to help Grew
But too many cooks
Might spoil the brew

* * *

Nobody has anything to reveal about the Washington talks at press conferences, which goes to prove that official spokesmen in Washington are there to disprove any exaggerations by the newspapermen. If "revealing" stories are put out the Government can deny knowledge of them and prove it by the proceedings of press meetings. The chief items of information gleaned at these rallies of journalists and spokesmen are: "I don't know, I can't say, I haven't read the reports, no comment, ask somebody else." If Governments told all they knew everybody would be on the same level, but the few who knew what to do with the knowledge would be lost in the stampede of those who didn't know. Slogan of spokesmen rightfully is "Mum's the word."

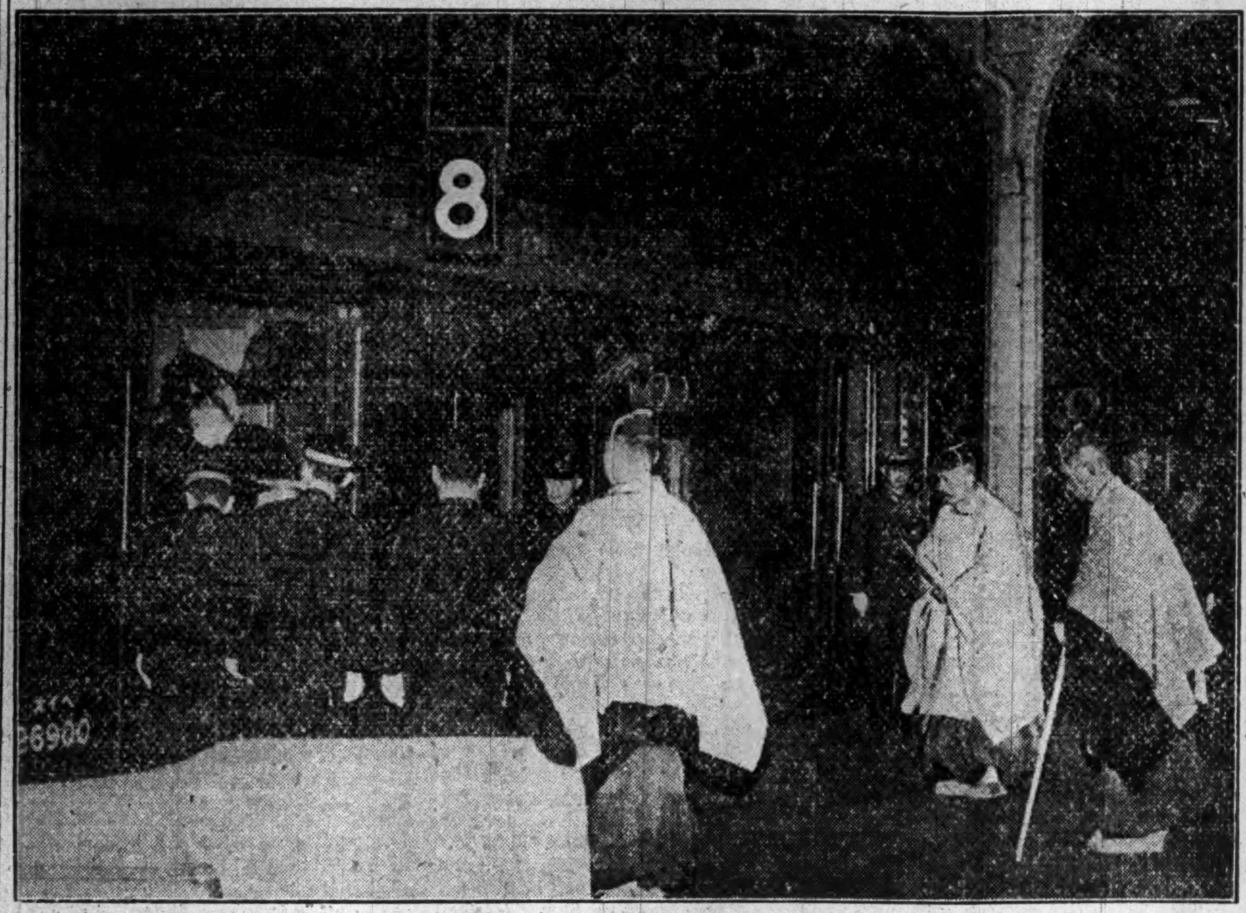
* * *

Miyako waxes wrothy because Australia is getting on a war basis and offering facilities to Britain and the United States. The tendency of nations to support their relatives and friends is one of those psychological, natural and material complexes that will be eradicated in time, or eternity.

* * *

Directors of Murder Incorporated have been found guilty and will be executed in America. They eliminated undesirable wives and husbands, on request, for a slice of the insurance. But these men were small-time operators. Assassination Unlimited, does things in a bigger, quicker, widespread way, with every appearance of respectability.

Departure for Ancient Capital



The remains of Her Late Imperial Highness Princess Dowager Yoshiko Kaya were placed aboard a special funeral coach at Tokyo Station Wednesday evening en route for final rest in the compound of the Senyu Temple, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto.

U.S. MAPPING PLANS FOR WAR IN PACIFIC

Hostile Measures Seen Under Study, Hand in Hand With Talks With Japanese Envoys

THAILAND MADE FOCUS

Tokyo Press Strongly Denounces Attitude of America—Reflection Is Sought

The United States is mapping out military and economic measures for application in the Pacific, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The report from Washington indicated:

"At the conference on December 2 Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is believed to have demanded some explanations concerning a certain matter from the Japanese representatives at the request of President Roosevelt:

"On December 2, President Roosevelt met with the heads of the army and navy and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles at the White House, apparently with the object of studying counter-measures vis-a-vis the Far Eastern situation.

"One paper in Washington, carrying an article by a military expert, indicated that the ABCD powers have agreed to strike at Japan in case the latter should invade Thailand. Four reasons have been advanced for this unity of action.

1. In case Thailand should be invaded by Japan, the British possessions and the Netherlands East Indies will be menaced.
2. The invasion of Thailand will give Japan an excellent base from which to attack the Burma Route.
3. The sources of American supply to rubber, tin and other necessary war materials will be jeopardized by Japanese invasion of Thailand as well as increasing the menace to the security of the Philippine Islands.
4. The invasion of Thailand by Japan, one of the Axis powers, will tend to stimulate the Axis' dreams for world dominance.

Complete Blockade Studied

Further, it was indicated, in another report from New York to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi that the United States, parallel with the Japanese-American negotiations, is preparing to bottle up Japan's trade completely to the point of blockading Japan in case of an eventuality. For this purpose, the

(Continued on Page 2)

'Realize Your Nation Is Peace-Loving' Cables Young Japanese to Roosevelt

It is only a few leaders of the United States that are really intent on meddling in Far Eastern affairs, the rest of the nation being rather inclined to agree in the early establishment of the East Asia Co-Posperity Sphere, according to Hiroshi Shiromori, an attorney-at-law of Tokyo, who sent a cable to that effect to President Roosevelt a few days ago, it was revealed by the Hochi today.

Mr. Shiromori, it is reported, has a conviction that the American people in general are peace-loving to the core of their hearts—a firm conviction he aquired through his studies in that country a little more than 10 years ago. He studied various phases of the America-Japan problems both during his American days and after his returning here to practise law.

Lately, as the relations between the two countries have become so strained, to an extent just one step short of war, the young lawyer has been unable to sit still. He sincerely believes it is President Roosevelt and some of his assistants who really want to fight Japan, and the nation as a whole is entirely against it. Consequently, in response to his inner urge, he sent a telegram to the President asking for his cool judgment of the nation's will. Such a cable sent from here in a purely private way, according to the Tokyo Central Post Office, through which it was despatched Monday, is the first one to be sent since the relation between the two countries has become so tense.

He said in his telegram, the paper asserts, that the United States of Amer-

(Continued on Page 2)

COUNCIL'S PROGRAM DECIDED FOR 5 DAYS

Tojo, Goto, Ando Will Make Speeches on 1st Day; Six Aims Given

With the convocation of the second Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association but four days off, the program for the council has been completed recently.

Although some circles had advocated to shorten the period of the council to only one or at the most three days, it has been decided that the council will be held for five days as originally planned.

Premier General Hideki Tojo will be present at the session in the capacity of the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. State Ministers as well as the President of the Planning Board will also attend the session and will explain the policy of Government.

The completed program of the council is as follows:

Dec. 8: Premier Tojo, Chairman Fumio Goto of the Cooperative Council, and Vice-President Kisaburo Ando of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will respectively deliver their speeches at the opening ceremony. After a report on the results of the disposals of various matters decided upon at the first session of the Cooperative Council, the council will enter the general session.

Dec. 9-10: General sessions.

Dec. 11: Committee sessions.

Dec. 12: Chiefs of the various com-

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL ELECTION SCHEDULED FOR '42

Selection of Diet Members to Take Place After Expiry Of Term in March

The Government is of the policy to carry out a general election after the tenure of office of Diet members expires at the end of March next year, the Asahi reports.

At the end of March this year when the tenure of office of Diet members was to have expired, the second Konoye Cabinet, for the purpose of carrying out a general election in accordance with a new election law, had intended to present a bill for revision of the existing election law to the 76th session of the Imperial Diet.

Plan Was Cancelled

However, the second Konoye Cabinet, in consideration of the situation confronting Japan at that time, cancelled the plan for introduction of the bill and instead introduced the bill providing for the extension of the tenure of office of Diet members for one year. The bill was approved by the Diet.

The step taken by the second Cabinet was an exceptional one, and therefore the Government is very reluctant to repeat such a step, the Asahi explains.

Leaders in the Government agree in thinking that a general election should be carried out next spring, no matter what situation may arise, in order to heighten political consciousness.

Whether the general election will be carried out under the existing election law or not is still a question. Influentrial opinion in the Government is in favor of the former, however.

They do not find it necessary to take up again the plan to limit electorates to heads of families, which the second Konoye Cabinet advocated and met objections from various quarters. They also find it difficult to map out a suitable plan to be substituted for the existing law, the paper reports.

Policy Supported

Meanwhile, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is understood to be supporting the policy of the Government to carry out the general election next year.

U.S. Given Cold Shoulder by Argentina For Last Decade; Now Changes Attitude

Argentina, which for the past decades have been giving the United States the cold shoulder, is having a difficult time in maintaining an indifferent attitude toward American gestures of friendship as Uncle Sam sprinkles gold dollar pieces in South America, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reporter in a telephone talk with the newspaper office in Tokyo.

"The press over here in Argentina is giving the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington plenty of space. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the discussions are now passing through the most critical period. The people here feel that the Japanese, though more than amply prepared for any eventuality, are nevertheless exerting all efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Pacific problems.

"The United States is making its influence felt in Argentina, especially in the field of economics and politics. Traditionally, this country has never been very friendly toward its big brother to the north and has been persistently trying to maintain its neutrality. However, lately, it has had to depend more and more on the United States. It is interesting to see how long Argentina can adhere to its traditional neutrality.

"Should the Japanese-American negotiations end in rupture, Argentina may try to cling to a neutral stand. However, in view of the recent economic favors which Uncle Sam has been giving to Argentina, this country may have difficulty in refusing to comply with some requests that the United States may make.

"At the present time, the Japanese Government is carrying on negotiations

(Continued on Page 2)

Colorado Democrat Dies

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Senator Alva B. Adams, Democrat of Colorado, died here today. Senator Adams grew up in politics. His father, Alva, Sr., was three times governor of Colorado. His uncle, William H. (Uncle Billy) Adams was for three terms governor immediately preceding the term of Edwin C. Johnson, later Adam's colleague in the Senate.

ENORMOUS FUND GIVEN APPROVAL IN U.S. DEFENSE

$8,000,000,000 Bill Passed by Appropriations Body in House

AIR BASE PACT REPORTED

Constant Collaboration Seen in Pacific Between U.S. and British Navies

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—An $8,000,000,000 supplementary defense appropriations bill carrying funds for all branches of the armed services, the lease-lend administration and also various defense, housing, highway, power and flood control projects was approved by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives today.

This huge outlay will bring the total cash contract authorizations for defense since July, 1940, to nearly $68,000,000,000

The appropriations, almost entirely for defense purposes, include lease-lend funds for vast increases in the production of guns and tanks for Britain and the Soviet Union.

The new bill provides for the following expenditures: Army, $5,127,000,000; Navy, $1,129,000,000; lease-lend, $1,536,000,000; third locks in the Panama Canal, $104,000,000; defense highways, $129,000,000; power and flood control for defense industries, $87,000,000; war relief, $35,000,000; non-defense purposes, including salary increases for 200,000 Government employes, $37,000,000.

The largest single item calls for $3,822,000,000 for "critical defense articles" such as those possessed by the Axis Powers; namely, tanks, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons on which $2,550,000,000 will be spent "for our own forces" while $1,272,000,000 will be used "for the transfer of aid to other governments" under the lease-lend program.

Air Base Pact Mooted

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—The New York Times' Washington Bureau was authority for reporting in the newspaper this morning that a virtual understanding has been reached between the United States, Australia and New Zealand which calls for the grant of air bases and refueling facilities to the United States in the Pacific in return for an assurance for mutual consultation and cooperation to cope with any fresh turn in the Far Eastern crisis.

The existence of such an understanding has not yet been officially admitted, but neither has it been denied, the newspaper reported.

Meanwhile, the report said, Australia and New Zealand as well as Canada, have been following the diplomatic talks between the United States and Japan with vital interest "as well as intimate knowledge."

It was pointed out in this connection that last week almost daily visits to the State Department were made by Richard Casey, Australian Minister, and Hume Wrong, Counselor of the Canadian Legation. At the same time officials of all three British dominions were also in close touch with American military intelligence chiefs in Washington.

Naval Liaison Seen

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, at his press conference today told correspondents that the United States was informed in advance of British fleet re-enforcements at Singapore.

Colonel Knox, however, declined to elaborate whether it indicated close constant collaboration between Britain and the United States in the Pacific.

As of December 1, Colonel Knox said, 343 combatant ships have been built and 344 are being built or undergoing conversion for the Two-Ocean Fleet.

When asked about the size of the Japanese navy, Colonel Knox said, "we do not know exactly and we do not

(Continued on Page 2)

Son of Thai Premier Granted Permission To Enter West Point

Domei

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee today approved a resolution granting permission to the son of Marshal Luang Pibulsonggram, Premier of Thailand, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point. The action followed the hearing of a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull stating that the action would be desirable in order to "foster and maintain goodwill" between the United States and Thailand.

FURIOUS DRIVES UNLEASHED BY NAZIS IN MOSCOW AREA; N.AFRICAN BATTLES RAGING

Recapture of Rezegh and Bir-El-Hamid by Axis Is Owned

RAIN, WIND VISIT WAR AREA

British Offensive Disrupted by Axis Resistance, Says Berlin —Marmarica Fight Rages

Domei

CAIRO, December 3.—Recapture of Sidi Rezegh, 10 miles southeast of Tobruk, and also Bir-el-hamid by the Axis forces in the Libyan battle was officially admitted by British military sources here this evening.

It was said, however, that furious fighting is continuing in the area south of Tobruk while the British have succeeded in bringing up re-enforcements and in reorganizing their lines.

Meanwhile, it was claimed that a British naval force in the Mediterranean has sunk an Italian ammunition ship, a tanker carrying about 10,000 tons of petrol and also an escorting destroyer.

Rain accompanied by bitter winds fell yesterday over a wide area of the Libyan battlefield where the British 8th Army is regrouping and reforming after a fortnight's hard fighting, it was said. General Gomel, it was reported, has succeeded in joining the 15th and 21st divisions of his Africa Corps.

Mopping up operations were said to be proceeding systematically along the frontier areas of Sollum and Helfaya.

A steady stream of casualties coming back from the front indicates that the fighting is fierce. The walking wounded, transported by rail, constitute by far the greater number of casualties.

Offensive Disrupted

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—Stiff Axis resistance has disrupted the British offensive strategy in the Libyan war, the press here asserted today. A High Command communique said Axis forces in an encircling movement have wiped out most of a New Zealand division southeast of Tobruk and to have captured numerous prisoners.

Marmarica Fight Raging

Domei

ROME, December 3.—Despite unfavorable weather, local fighting between Axis and British forces continued yesterday in Marmarica, North Africa, the High Command announced today.

At Sidi Omar, Italian forces destroyed yesterday, 17 British armored cars, five tanks and 20 motor cars, the communique said.

On the Tobruk front, Italian artillery and advanced troop detachments were active yesterday against British forces, it was said.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided Benghazi, Derna and other places in Cyrenaica, Libya. Italian fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery shot down seven of the British raiders and German fighters downed two aircraft, the communique said. Another British plane was claimed to have been shot down last night at Marsa Matruh by Italian bombers.

Fight Settles Down

United Press

WITH THE ADVANCED STRIKING FORCES ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR OF THE WESTERN DESERT, November 28.—Fighting between Imperial forces and Axis contingents settled down today to more definite regions, confined generally to the Sollum-Tobruk plateau and the area west and slightly south of Sollum in the direction of El Adem.

During the opening days, the battle resembled a dozen boxers in a ring for a free-for-all. Gradually the actions resembling individual boxers were being eliminated.

British forces were reported widening the gap southeast of Tobruk which was formed by New Zealand troops joining the sortie parties from Tobruk.

It was reported that the German columns from Sollum and Bardia were moving westward, where it was almost

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Troops Sent To F.I.C. Confirmed Not Over Set Number

I.N.S.

VICHY, December 3.—With reference to President Roosevelt's statement regarding the Japanese forces in French Indo-China, it is authoritatively stated that the "actual number of the Japanese troops does not exceed the limit of the agreed authorized number. On this point the French Government has always maintained its position."

U.S. SAID WAY BEHIND IN RED AID PROGRAM

Wide Gap Reported in Actual Volume of Shipments and Promised Figure

FOUR REASONS INDICATED

Shortage of Bottoms, Lower Production Level Seen as Prime Factors

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—The United States actual deliveries of war aid materials to the Soviet Union during October and November have fallen far short of the American promise which was made at the Moscow conference, the Washington Bureau of the New York Times reported today.

The paper pointed out four reasons:

1. The general shortage of bottoms, which has been accentuated by recent trends in the international situation. It is estimated, for instance, that not more than half the ships required for carrying pledged material are yet being furnished.

2. The problem of persuading the British as well as the United States army and navy to yield enough to make possible approximate fulfilment of the war aid shipments promised to the Soviet Union.

3. Lack of accurate information on unloading, docking and transhipping facilities in Archangel.

4. The magnitude of the promise made to Moscow appears to be far out of proportions compared to the current production levels of war industries in the United States. For instance, the New York Times report declares, even if supplies are delivered to United States ports for shipment, other and prior commitments, including Latin America and Chungking as well as the unsettled factor of the Far Eastern situation, tend to divert them from Soviet destinations.

The foregoing factors, the newspaper says, have brought about uneasiness in Moscow as well as the Soviet purchasing commission in the United States, lest the unsatisfactory condition will not be corrected quickly and compensated for.

At the same time, the inadequate flow of American war aid materials has brought pressure on London from Moscow and Washington for larger British allocations to the Soviet Union, the New York Times reports.

The fear is being revived among American military experts that promised United States aid for the U.S.S.R. will not be delivered in good time, the paper says.

U.S. Facing Obstacle

While the United States is busily engaged in the production of war materials both for itself, Britain, Chungking and the Soviet Union, it has come across a big obstacle with the lack of bottoms, frequency of labor disputes and inflation, according to an article appearing in the Jitsugyo no Nippon by Kei Fujioka, head of the economic department of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

"America has more than four-fifths of the world's supply of gold, amounting to about ¥100,000,000,000. Further, it has an abundance of raw materials

(Continued on Page 4)

Intense Cold, Bad Roads Handicap Push on Red Capital

BRAUCHITSCH TO SOUTH

Hitler Overhauling Strategy—Reds Admit 'Considerable Thrusts' in Klin Sector

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—Axis troops have reached within 27 miles of Moscow, according to a German radio report intercepted here by the Columbia Broadcasting System today.

The advancing troops, however, were said to be struggling against intense cold and indescribable roads as well as stubborn opposition which has been offered by the defending Soviet forces.

At the same time, a British radio report intercepted here claimed that German forces have been forced to retreat between 12 and 24 miles along the Moscow front.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, the British report stated, has sent Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German army since 1938, to the Black Sea yesterday "to completely overhaul German strategy" and to stop the rout at all costs.

Meantime, a Vichy radio report claimed that the Germans were nearing Ryazan.

Klin Sector Pierced

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 3.—After several days of intense fighting in the Klin and Volokalamsk sectors, the Germans have succeeded in effecting another "considerably deep thrust" into Soviet defense lines at several points, according to reports reaching here today.

The dispatches said the German pressure was believed to have been heaviest between the Volokalamsk highway and the "Leningradskoe shosse," highway leading to Leningrad through Klin and Kalinin.

Meanwhile, reports arriving from Stalonigorsk, 65 miles east of Tula, claimed that Soviet cavalry units have repulsed German troops in the southwest and south.

German attempts to attack Moscow from the south, after occupation of several Soviet positions, were reported to have been frustrated after four days of fighting between German and Soviet mechanized units.

Further Gains Made

Domei

BERLIN, December 3.—German infantry and tank forces, supported by strong bomber and Stuka formations, yesterday gained further ground on the Moscow front despite stubborn resistance and sporadic counter-attacks of Soviet troops, the High Command announced today.

During battles on the Moscow front, 20 Soviet tanks were said to have been destroyed.

In the Finnish Gulf, a large Soviet transport was said to have struck German-Finnish mines and sunk.

In waters around England, the Luftwaffe yesterday heavily damaged a large freighter, while other German aircraft formations last night raided harbor facilities on the English southwest coast, the communique said.

German minesweepers in the English Channel were said to have repulsed British motor-torpedo boats.

Off the Australian Coast, the German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran sank the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser, Sydney in a naval engagement, about November 26, the communique said. The Australian cruiser, which reportedly had far superior speed, was said to have gone down with its entire crew of 42 officers and 603 men.

The German auxiliary cruiser had to be abandoned because of damages received during the heavy engagement, but the crew was rescued and managed to reach the Australian coast, the communique said.

Moscow Drive Pushed

Domei

LONDON, December 3.—While German armies have been retreating from the Rostov area, strategic gateway to the Caucasus, in a disorderly manner, massed German tank and infantry forces have made desperate attacks along the highways leading to Moscow in an attempt to break through the Soviet defense lines regardless of the cost, according to Soviet dispatches received here today.

A Moscow radio report intercepted here today stated that in the northwest sector of the Moscow region, fighting is continuing in the Volokalamsk area but the situation there remains serious.

Very bitter fighting also was reported in the Mozhaisk and Malayaroslavets sectors. At Mozhaisk, 35 German tanks allegedly have broken through Soviet positions.

In the Tula sector, Soviet forces are firmly holding their positions while

(Continued on Page 2)

Present Struggle for Moscow Is Compared With Battle a. Borodino With Napoleon

Domei

KUIBISHEV, December 3.—After two weeks of general offensive, the battle for Moscow gradually is taking a definite turn, it was reported here today.

Meantime, a Soviet war correspondent writing from the Moscow front, has compared the present struggle for the Soviet capital with the Battle of Borodino in 1812 between the Russian forces and Napoleon's French army near the outskirts of Moscow.

It was recalled that following the historical military conference held among the Russian General Staff, Marshal Kutuzov decided to withdraw his troops from the capital.

This time, it was pointed out, the Soviet forces are determined to defend the capital to the bitter end.

The tempo of the German advance, it was said, has been slowed down to an average of two or three miles a day and during the past two weeks, the Germans have covered only 30 miles as compared to the 320 miles covered during June and July and the 200 miles the Germans advanced in October.

The correspondent also emphasized the effectiveness of the Soviet "scorched earth" policy in obstructing the German campaign against the Soviet Union.

'FIGARO' PRESENTED IN 'MOZART CYCLE'

Rosenstock Directs New Symphony Orchestra in Opera Concert Performance

Concluding the Mozart Cycle of four programs commemorating the composer's 150th death anniversary, Joseph Rosenstock and the New Symphony Orchestra produced a concert performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro," opera in four acts, on the program of the 231st subscription concert, Wednesday night, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The repeat performance will be held at 7:15 p.m. today.

Production of Western opera in this country is a problem which has often been a subject of much contention among musical circles here. While it is generally agreed that it is, of all branches of Western music, the one which offers the greatest amount of difficulties to Japanese musicians, many attempts, and many of them at least partly successful, have been undertaken to prepare the way for the development of an operatic culture in Japan.

Musical Aspect Important

Lack of trained opera ensembles, a lack which has its origin in the very fact that opera in Japan has remained as yet in the stage of experimentation, is the foremost difficulty confronting anyone who is attempting to present an artistically satisfactory opera performance today. But from the viewpoint that of the many aspects which have to be considered in an opera production, the musical aspect is the eminently important one, leading musicians and musical organizations have repeatedly tried to content themselves with opera presentations concentrating solely on the musical side, thus introducing some of the great masterworks of Western opera to Japanese audiences in concert form.

The value of the potential contribution of such performances toward the advancement of Japan's musical culture should by no means be underestimated, but there is no denying that such a performance will always remain a compromise, entailing all the merits and at the same time all the weaknesses of an artistic experiment.

Mozart's "Wedding of Figaro," of all operas, has probably the most to lose from a performance separating it from the theatrical stage, on which it is deeply rooted. Mozart, whose outstanding contribution toward the development of opera was the freeing of the species from the formalistic fetters of the earlier Italian schema, thoroughly knew the stage and its requirements and possibilities; and he has done a great deal to intensify the realistic and dramatic effects of the operatic form by mobilizing and vitalizing those theatrical possibilities.

The current performance, which embodies the results of most careful preparation and meticulous rehearsing, could not be expected to make up for the principal shortcoming involved in any attempt at producing "Le Nozze di Figaro" minus a theatrical stage.

Performances Praiseworthy

Further difficulties have been encountered in the problem of adjusting the accoustical volume of a full-cast symphony orchestra with vocal proportions of Japanese singers. Without reserve, it may be said that the ensemble of vocal soloists all did their very best, and that their performances, individually and taken as a whole, deserve the highest praise. Altogether, their singing was as full of dramatic expression as could be expected, and not only did they master all the vocal difficulties of Mozart's operatic style to a surprising degree, but also their declamation of the Italian words was indeed remarkably good. Their performances gave much credit to the outstanding work done for the development of the vocal art, and especially of operatic singing, by Professor Hermann Wucherpfennig, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, and Mrs. Irma Wucherpfennig, of the Musashino Music School. As many as seven out of the 10 soloists participating in the current performances have been trained by these two vocal teachers.

The cast included Teiichi Nakayama (baritone), Figaro; Takeo Ito (baritone), Count Almaviva; Keikichi Yatabe (bass, Bartolo; Mutsumu Shibata (tenor), Basilio, and Don Curzio; Tadashi Kurimoto (bass), Antonio; Miss Harue Miyake (soprano), Countess Almaviva; Miss Taneko Seki (soprano), Susanna; Miss Meko Kako (soprano), Cherubino; Miss Shizuko Chiba (alto), Marcellina, and Mis Toshiko Toda (soprano), Barbarina. The choral parts were sung by the Tokyo Higher Music School chorus.

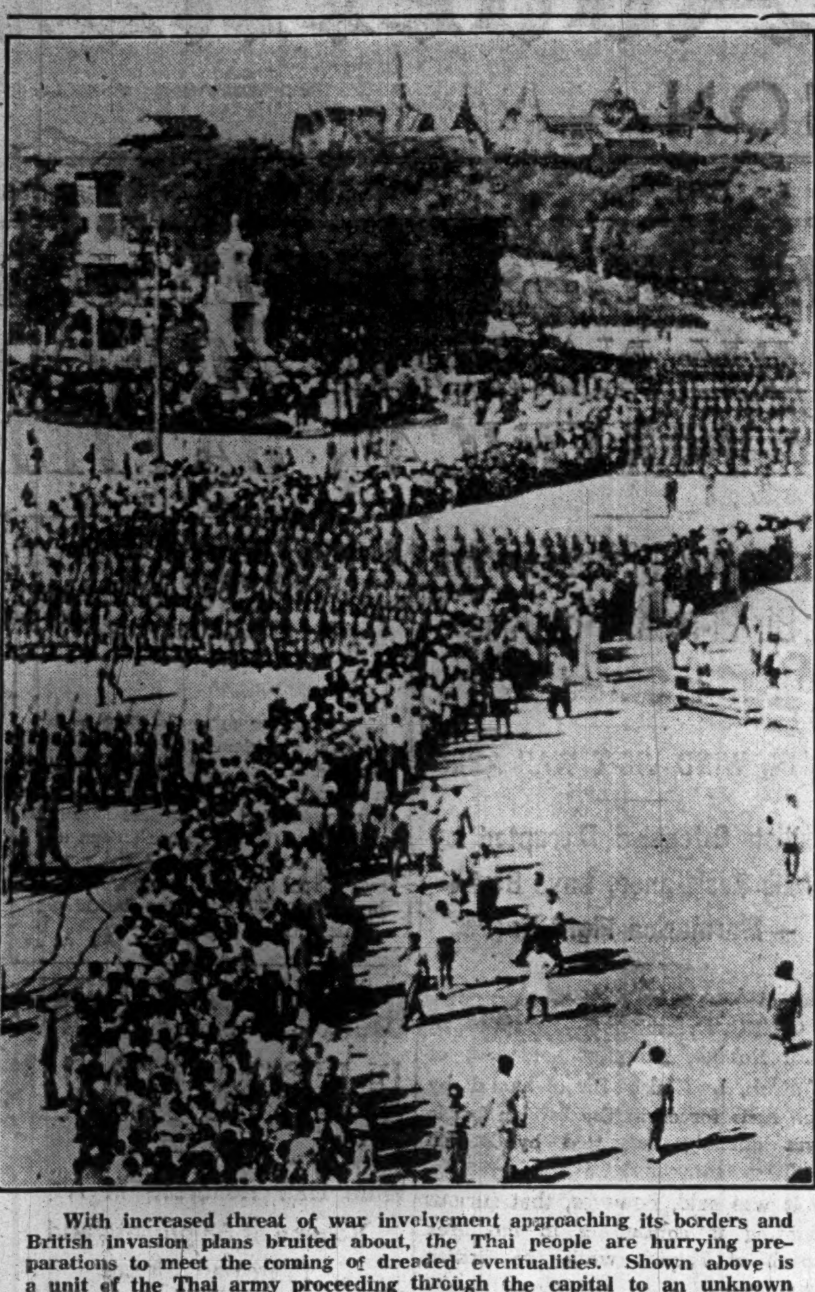
Joseph Rosenstock, who directed the production with musical circumspection, obviously had put the foremost weight on the elaboration of the orchestra part. While thus the orchestral accompaniment was brought out with crystalline lucidity and considerate phrasing, the efforts of the soloists were practically buried under the weight of the orchestral volume. Maybe the balance could have been somewhat advantageously corrected if the soloists had been placed in front of, rather than behind, the orchestra. After all, the fact that the singers are predominantly important in an opera, holds true not only for a stage production, but just as much for a concert form presentation.

Ishii Reaches Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, December 3.—Koh Ishii, newly-appointed Counselor at the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, arrived from Tokyo by plane yesterday to assume his post. Mr. Ishii was the former chairman of the Information Board.

Thailand Readies Defense



With increased threat of war involvement approaching its borders and British invasion plans bruited about, the Thai people are hurrying preparations to meet the coming of dreaded eventualities. Shown above is a unit of the Thai army proceeding through the capital to an unknown destination.

Many Repercussions Observed in Thailand As Government Solicits Complete Trust

The statement issued by the Thai Government over the radio Wednesday to the effect that the people of Thailand should place their complete trust on their Government instead of the usual announcement that Thailand will adhere to its neutrality has created some confusion and apprehensions there, with the result that the merchants are holding clearance sales in the last minute rush to change all their properties into cash, according to the Yomiuri reporter in Bangkok in a telephone conversation. The nature of the conversation ran along the following vein:

Q. Is there any foundation for the report that Thailand may abandon its neutrality?

A. As you may know, this is one country in which it is imopssible to obtain any accurate news. I should think that you would have a better idea on the situation in Thailand today.

Thailand is now acting like a sensitive barometer in regard to the Japanese-American negotiations. Next Monday, December 8, is Thailand's Constitution Day—the day on which a written Constitution was granted to the people. But the people are wary of December 8. They are wondering if any surprise that will shake the world lies in store for them.

It seems to be the belief of the people and the Government officials here that unless one of the parties to the Japanese-American negotiations makes a concession, nothing will be gained from the conference. However, during the last two to three days, opinion has definitely gained ground supporting the theory that the Japanese Government will not under any circumstances bend to the will of Uncle Sam.

Sudden Statement Issued

Though the Thai Government has for the past few weeks been telling the people that neutrality will be maintained, it suddenly came out on Wednesday with the announcement that the people of Thailand should place their confidence and faith in the Government of Thailand.

The Chinese inhabitants of Thailand were quick to notice the change in the Government announcement. Within a few hours, rumors were flying over the country as to whether or not this statement was to be followed by an important Government announcement. The citizens of Thailand turned pale when an order to the American residents to evacuate was issued by the American authorities. "There you are," the Thailanders pointed to this evacuation order, as if this verified their apprehensions of a coming national disaster. This apprehension is being magnified further by reports from the frontier of the arrival of more British troops.

In the lobby of the Oriental Hotel, in the bars and corner stores, foreigners and Thailanders are heatedly discussing the fate of Thailand. The merchants seem to be having the biggest jitters. Many of them are holding clearance sales with the object of changing all their belongings into money. Watches, photographs and other luxury products sold at the Indian stores have taken a terrific drop in price. Thailanders are entering their properties under the name of foreigners as a safeguard to their belongings, movable and immovable. In case of an emergency. Some foreigners, on the other hand, are registering their properties under the names of the natives.

People who seem to be the most calm are the Chinese here. This sense of composure seems to come from their willingness to cooperate with anybody as long as they are permitted to make money.

Q. It has been reported that Ambassador Teiichi Tsubokami has conferred with Premier Luang Pibulasonggram on December 2.

A. Yes, and after the conference, Ambassador Tsubokami stated that "there was nothing special about the discussions and that the talk was conducted in a very harmonious atmosphere." That evening a press meeting was held between the Japanese reporters here and Thai pressmen. We were rather surprised and felt happy to know that the Thailanders knew so much more about Japan than we did.

Hungry for Knowledge

This understanding of Japan seems to have increased with the desire of the Thailanders to know something about the Japanese Empire about which the British recently have been talking so much in their propaganda. Hitherto, the Thai Government was very hesitant about denying statements and rumors propagated by the British. Now, however, the Government is bombarding British propaganda. For instance, when a report comes in from Singapore that such and such a thing has taken place, the Bangkok radio station now immediately comes back with a retort in case there is no foundation to the report.

Q. Well, Bangkok is not the only place where propaganda has its domicile. A report just came in from Washington that Premier Luang Pibulasonggram's son has been admitted to West Point, the military academy in the United States.

A. Is that right? Did you know that the Premier's nephew has been studying in Tokyo for two years ago now?

Q. Yes, he is staying at the Thai Students Kaikan in Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku. He happens to be attending the Takata, Number 5, National School. He's quite fluent in Japanese now. In June of last year, he went back to Thailand and returned here in May of this year. Just before he came back to Tokyo, he met his uncle who urged him to keep up his good work. We asked him what he liked the most and he replied that he likes to go skating and see Japanese films depicting the feudal sword fights.

Prince Varnvaidyakara Varavarn's younger brother is also working at the Mitsui Bank.

A. Today Thailand is holding an air defense drill. The drill is not being carried out by the people as a whole, but only by Government officials. So far about 50,000 young men have joined the Thai Volunteers' Corps.

Enormous Fund Given Approval In U.S. Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

like to make any guesses but we have an idea."

The Secretary of Navy then indicated a sharp decrease in shipping losses on the Atlantic, due to successful British-American patroling of the shipping lanes.

Colonel Knox, however, declined to comment on reports that United States warships have sunk two submarines.

The Weather

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TOKYO

Tonight: Fair, with possible passing rains and northerly winds.

Tomorrow: Fair, with northerly winds.

The Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory

Thursday, December 4

Low pressure zones are located off Akita, while high pressure areas are found in Hokkaido and in the eastern parts of Mongolia. As a result, cloudy weather is prevailing from Ou to Karafuto, in Hokuriku and San-in, though fair in regions west of Kanto. The fair and cloudy weather is alternating in Chosen. Manchoukuo is enjoying fair weather mostly, though local snowfalls are reported in the southeastern portions.

The temperature in Tokyo was 44.6 degrees F., or 5.4 degrees F. higher than normal at 6 a.m. today.

IRON STUDY PLANT TO BE ESTABLISHED

Experts and Professors to Study New Iron Industrializing Methods

A new laboratory for iron manufacture will be built somewhere in Tokyo at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000, it is now being planned among 30 leading experts mainly consisting of university professors at the request of the Dai-Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company under whose management the proposed laboratory will be placed.

Though the plan which was first taken up for study around the early part of last year under the chairmanship of Dr. Kuni-ichi Tawara, Professor Emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University, and has been roughly drafted in regard to its fundamental points, it still lacks in details which should be seriously considered. It will be, however, in the near future that the construction of the laboratory will be started on a site of some 200,000 tsubo (a tsubo is a little more than eight square yards), the selection of which will soon be made around Tokyo.

The general plan so far agreed is as follows:

(1) A regular laboratory:—This will be a seat for scholastic researches in the manufacture of iron. Stress is expected to be made on the researches concerning furnace structure and viscosity of manufactured iron.

(2) An experimentation house:—Experiments necessary for assisting the work in the laboratory will be made here.

(3) A research plant:—This will be on the scale of a small manufacturing factory, where what have been proved to be of superior quality at the experimentation house will be further studied in regard to the possibility of its industrialization.

The laboratory will also have an investigation department where a collection of literature related to the manufacture of iron will be made from domestic as well as foreign sources. The literature thus gathered will be placed for public inspection.

Japan, it is observed, now has very few laboratories for iron manufacture, worthy of the name, the only one to be noted being the one attached to the Yawata Iron Works in Fukuoka Prefecture. The expected addition of a new one is hoped to tighten the front of the country's iron industry.

Cold and Bad Roads Handicapping Drive On Soviet Capital

(Continued From Page 1)

other Red Army units are counter-attacking the Germans, it was said.

Meanwhile, a field dispatch to Izvestia, official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R., said, after the Germans retreated from the Rostov area, the fields were littered with thousands of bodies, destroyed tanks, armored cars and other weapons.

Taganrog Retaken

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—Soviet forces, hotly pursuing the retreating Germans, have entered Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov, and have captured 40 villages on the southern front, according to a Moscow radio quoting a special Soviet war communique intercepted here today.

All German efforts to stem the crushing Red Army offensive have failed as German forces continued their westward flight, the report added.

The Germans were said to have suffered more than 60,000 casualties, during the rout.

Soviet forces also reportedly re-captured three villages in the Mozhaisk sector as well as a number of small towns near Stalinogorsk, 65 miles east of Tula.

In the Rostov area alone, the radio report said, German troops lost more than 21,000 men and officers.

Soviets Recapture Rostov

United Press

LONDON, November 30.—Soviet forces yesterday recaptured the key city of Rostov-on-Don in a sensational counter-offensive in which 5,000 German troops were killed, thus smashing back the German threat to the oil-rich Caucasus.

Military quarters in Berlin denied that the Soviets had recaptured the city but admitted the Wehrmacht had withdrawn its forces from the strategic area which guards the gateway to the Caucasus.

Simultaneously, General Sir Alan Cunningham's forces in a series of battering tank actions in Libya were destroying another Nazi dream—the capture of Suez.

The Soviets, in a special communique, claimed they had sent the remnants of General Von Kleist's smashed Panzer forces fleeing westward toward Taganrog "in disorder."

Rostov was the first decisive Soviet victory since the Germans started their invasion and was in marked contrast to the situation of the past few days in which the Germans have been threatening the Don river area and Moscow in the most serious crisis of the war.

Baku would be a greater prize for Chancellor Adolf Hitler than the capture of Suez, but probably Baku cannot be taken unless the Germans can recapture and hold Rostov, the gateway to the Caucasus.

Rostov is the key point of the Caucasian pipe-line which feeds the Red Army and Red tractors. The Germans while in possession of the city may have destroyed the Rostov pipe-line, but they cannot destroy the fact that Rostov is the only real way they could effectively reach oil as long as the Red Black Sea fleet exists.

Even a landing across the Straits of Kerch largely depended on coordination with a violent offensive against Marshal Semion Timoshenko's new Don River defense line.

The pipe-lines can now be repaired and used by the Soviets.

Marshal Timoshenko apparently brought off an offensive that was far beyond the hopes of anyone in London. In the first place he organized new defenses at a point where the Germans were unable to cross the Don River even when they had most of Rostov in their possession—which many experts had doubted he could do.

In the second place, he launched a counter-attack above Rostov which hurled the Germans back at least 60 miles and which was probably a great contribution toward making the city untenable.

In the third place, according to Soviet claims Marshal Timoshenko smashed at least two panzer divisions and one Elite SS division.

If General von Kleist's spearhead is really demolished it may be weeks before a new assault can be mounted—weeks during which more oil flows up the pipe-line and more planes, tanks and guns come up through Iran.

Meanwhile, the Moscow radio reported that the Germans were concentrating large forces in one sector of the Sebastopol front preparing for new attacks.

Nazi Threat Increased

United Press

LONDON, November 29.—Nazi Germany's direct threat to Moscow increased further yesterday with the German claim that the Wehrmacht had broken through new and strong Soviet defenses on the central front, while Moscow claimed that the German onslaught had been stemmed with the recapture of seven villages previously held by the Germans.

German responsible sources stated that the Moscow offensive was continuing fiercely in an effort to completely encircle the capital. The Luftwaffe was bombing and strafing troops and tanks. The Germans claimed their air force had destroyed more than 200 trucks and six trains.

The Soviets claimed that during fighting on November 27 they destroyed at least 176 German tanks, 1,150 trucks and much material while two enemy regiments were annihilated, resulting in the death of 850 Germans.

Both sides were vague concerning their specific positions but the bloodiest fighting was apparently taking place.

Thai-French Indo-China Border Tension Partly Verified by Japanese Merchant

Wild reports circulated of the alleged tension brewing in the Thai-French Indo-China regions were somewhat elucidated early Wednesday morning by a new arrival from that region. Tokiwa Nogami, 64-year-old merchant, who arrived at Kobe that morning revealed to Domei, "The reports are true to some extent."

Describing his varied observations, Mr. Nogami said;

"I crossed the Thai-French Indo-China border around August of this year when the border demarcation was just proceeding. At that time, I was warned traveling in the regions was still fraught with dangers but thanks to the good offices of Prince Varavarn and other leading persons of Thailand, I was able to obtain a passport. With it, I managed to push my way through by buses and motor trucks.

"Then just when I was entering into French Indo-China in the neighborhood of Battambang, I was suddenly attacked by three Thai soldiers, who tried to snatch away my packs. However, I fought and drove them away and entered the French side of the border without any further molestation."

Scenes of hostility were also witnessed by Mr. Nogami for he remarked that when he crossed the border at a point farther to the north in the beginning of September, this time from French Indo-China to Thailand, he saw Thai soldiers actively exchanging fire with the French border garrison. "I understand, however, the hostilities were said to have been started from some misunderstanding connected with the demarcation of the border line in the neighborhood," he stated.

Dwelling on anti-Japanese feelings, he said:

"Anti-Japanism was making a strong headway in Thailand caused by British propaganda. I heard it said the Australian troops around the Thai-Malayan borders are ready to cross the region against which Thailand is not prepared any way. Amidst this bellicose atmosphere, the firm stand of the Thai Premier to hold neutrality through all circumstances was, however, reported ever unchanged."

Vice-Minister of Finance Keeps Secret Daughter's Death While Busy on Budget

Probably for the first time in a long-time a Buddhist memorial service was held at the official residence of the Finance Minister Wednesday noon to console the soul of the 19-year-old daughter Sachiko of Vice-Minister of Finance, Tsuneji Taniguchi, who passed away November 3.

In front of a large picture of the deceased, set on an improvised altar in the center of the room, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya read the letter of condolence.

While reading the letter, the Finance Minister had to pause now and then as the letters in the scroll he held in front of his face, blurred and his thoughts drifted away to Vice-Minister Taniguchi, sitting in the back of the room together with some 30 bureau directors and sectional chiefs of the Ministry. Vice-Minister Taniguchi had kept in secret the death of his daughter until recently, not wanting to bother his colleagues on his private affair while the Ministry was having the busiest days of the year in the compilation of the Government's budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year.

His daughter died just two days before the opening of the extraordinary session of the Diet. Mr. Taniguchi bit his lip and kept silence.

When the extraordinary session of the Diet was over, the Ministry started compiling the Government's budget for the coming fiscal year. All officials of the Ministry from Mr. Kaya down to the clerks of the lowest rank worked from early in the morning far into night day after day.

Seeing his colleagues as well as his subordinates grappling with complicated figures and bills with haggard faces, the Vice-Minister of Finance simply could not announce the death of his daughter.

Thus, time passed by almost a month since his daughter's death. Knowing that the work in the Ministry came to a lull, Mr. Taniguchi revealed the sad event to his colleagues a few days ago. Immediately Mr. Kaya proposed to hold a memorial service to console the soul of the deceased at his official residence.

U.S. Mapping Plans For War in Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

United States is reported to have appressive methods in preparation, among which are the following:

1. "After the freezing act, the United States has permitted some imports from Japan through the issuance of special permits. This channel will be completely closed.

2. "Using its Asiatic Fleet, the United States, in conjunction with the British and Dutch warships in the Far East, will block all ship lanes used by Japan to import necessary materials as well as severing the routes to French Indo-China and China. In connection with such an operation, Soviet's moral assistance will be obtained.

"However, the United States cannot close its eyes to the fact that it is in no position to engage in a war in the Pacific and that in taking the lead in the ABCD offensive, it will be drawn nearer and nearer to the chasm of destruction. Further, it has been brought face to face with the question whether it can possibly supply rapidly and in great quantities, war materials to these countries to the south in case of a war.

"The object of the United States seems to be in trying to effect a coup de grace on Japan before the latter even starts moving. It is interesting to note that David Lawrence, in a commentary in the Washington Sun, is urging the United States to reflect and re-evalute its present situation.

"It has been reported that India has been promised aid under the Lease-Lend Act and that some of the first shipments have already reached an Indian port. This announcement was made by an agent from India who has been sent to the United States in the capacity of minister. This is the first time that any official relation has been made between the United States and India."

U.S. Policy Denounced

The policy of the United States for the present Japanese-American negotiations purposely to prolong the parley in favor of itself and to shift the responsibility to the Japanese Empire was strongly denounced by the Tokyo press today.

Although it is reported that the United States asked the Japanese Ambassadors, Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, to explain the pending issues in East Asia December 2 when the latters met State Undersecretary Sumner Welles, it is up to the United States itself to "explain" the actual situation of East Asia including the strengthening of the so-called ABCD front and the military preparations being made against Japan in Malaya, Australia, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines, the Nichi Nichi emphasizes.

The United States' request to Japan for an explanation is deemed to be nothing but one step of the former to prolong the negotiations and to shift the responsibility to Japan in the eventuality of a break-down of the conference, declares the Asahi.

The Japanese Empire can never pass over the arbitrary attitude on the part of the United States, which nation is looking upon this country with the attitude of a judge. The United States itself should reflect deeply if it really desires to maintain peace in the Pacific, various papers declare.

Japan's peaceful policy is clear to all. And Japan is still continuing its diplomatic efforts with the principles which were clarified by Premier Tojo in the last Diet session.

The United States, which set at nought the earnest efforts of Japan for peace and is attempting to threaten Japan by strengthening the ABCD encirclement line, is worthy of the name of disturber of peace in the Pacific.

Furthermore, the papers continue, the foreign dispatches report that the United States is said to be planning to carry out the complete prohibition of the trade with Japan, a blockade of the navigation routes to Japan, monopolization of the resources in the southwestern Pacific. etc.

Council's Program Decided for 5 Days

(Continued From Page 1)

mitties will make reports on the discussions held in the committee sessions in the plenary meeting. A resolution to tide over the national crisis will be made.

The coming cooperative council will have six principal objects, namely; the enhancement of the national morale, the completion of the national general mobilization structure; the completion of the Imperial Rule Assistance structure; the strengthening of the national life; the security of the wartime foodstuff; and the full display of the economic strength of the nation.

It was further decided that eight representatives from the Japanese overseas possessions will attend the council, with two each from Karafuto, Chosen, Taiwan and the South Sea Islands.

Argentina Changing Attitude to America

(Continued From Page 1)

for the extension of the Japan-Argentina Trade Treaty but, somehow, there has been very little progress in the discussions. Argentina seems to place much more importance on its trade with the United States, for economically and geographically, the two countries are closely related.

"Argentina has recently become the hot-bed of propaganda. There are plenty of spy scares, too. Right now, I happen to know that my wires are being tapped by officials who want to check up on me.

"Right now, a lot of American officials, especially those with some knowledge of Japan, have been coming to this country. The blacklisting of Chu Ito's branch business house here seems to be part of their doing.

"Propaganda is very rampant here. For instance, it has been rumored that Field-Marshal Hermann Goering was leaving for the Far East and that the warship von Tirpitz is also sailing for that region. Of course, there is no foundation to such a report.

"There are about 20 Japanese who are leaving on the Tatuta Maru for their homeland. Some of the prominent members include the branch managers of the Mitsubishi and the Yamashita Steamship Company. I understand that the Japanese who have already arrived in Balboa, Panama, are not permitted to stay at the hotels but are being sent to the immigration house there."

Young Japanese Lawyer Sends Letter to Roosevelt

(Continued From Page 1)

ica, if it tries to be really faithful to its peace-loving principles, must understand Japan's stand more clearly. War will not bring any good to both sides from beginning to end. "I say this," he said, "in the name of Christ and peace."

Mr. Shiromori, met by a Hochi representative Wednesday afternoon at the lawyer's waiting room of the Tokyo District Court in Koishikawa-ku, remarked:

"I am greatly surprised of your quick knowledge of my telegram. I know from my personal experience that the American nation as a whole is not anticipating a clash on the Pacific. The present trouble has been caused by President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and a few others, who are trying to agitate their nation against the latter's will.

"My telegram was merely intended to enlighten the President so that he will realize the true feelings of the American nation as well as those of the Japanese. I hope my seemingly officious step will not bring any trouble to our Ambassadors, Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu. I hope it may help them in some small way.

"Well, if by chance the parleys turn out to be a failure, a conference among the ABCD countries and Axis Powers may save the situation, I dare to suggest," he concluded.

Hongkong Bank Moves

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 3.—It was published in the extra edition of the official gazette of Hongkong that the main office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will shortly move to an undisclosed place in obedience to an order by the Hongkong Government-General, according to information reaching here from Hongkong. It is said that the new address will be Singapore.

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British Admitting Rezegh Recapture By Axis Troopers

(Continued From Page 1)

certain they would meet the British forces.

New Zealand troops today kept up the relentless attack which has been in progress for the past 48 hours.

On Thursday, British armored car units along the Capuzzo line were engaged in knocking out a number of Axis tanks and motor transports.

Hurricane fighter and dive-bombing squadrons on the same day delivered a special calling card at Field Headquarters of the Italian division.

Planes strafing the enemy at a height of from 30 to 50 feet roared over six Italian staff cars drawn up in a circle in the middle of which Italian officers were conferring over maps placed on a circular table.

One Hurricane dropped six 20-pound bombs squarely in the center of the gathering and accompanying pilots said the entire group was blown up.

Fighter units were carrying out many sorties, sometimes making more than 200 during a single day.

Hongkong Bank Moves

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Japanese Press Comments

Thursday, December 4

ASAHI—Crisis Surrounding the Empire
YOMIURI—Britain and America Must Reflect
NICHI NICHI—Anglo-American Offensive
MIYAKO—Need Caution
HOCHI—Britain and American Preparation for Invasion
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Increase of Direct Taxes and Production Capacity

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Crisis Surrounding the Empire

ASAHI

With Japanese-American negotiations at the most critical stage, the encirclement structure of Britain, America, the Netherlands and Chungking aimed against Japan has become markedly positive in the southern sphere, including Southwestern China, since several days ago. We cannot help but feel that Japan's sincere peaceful efforts are being met only by armed threat.

In China, Brigadier-General John Magruder, head of the American military mission to Chungking, is reported to have asked the Chungking Government for the right for military control of the southwestern district on the pretext of the prevailing international tension. Although we are not able to find out details, judging from the fact that relations between them have been strengthened markedly of late, it is undeniable that the United States has been planning to make the southwestern area as base of its East Asian policy. In the Philippines, an emergency order was issued in the name of the American Far Eastern Army Headquarters, which has resulted in sudden tension of the situation there.

The fact that the United States has been showing openly offensive attitudes against Japan, unable to grasp the true intentions of this country, while efforts are being made in Washington in order to find means for Japanese-American conciliation make us but doubt the national moral sense of the United States. For this we wish to ask sincerely for its reflection. In concert with the American action, Britain and the Netherlands have been intensifying their offensive against this country recently.

The British Far Eastern Army Headquarters in Singapore, for example, declared the existence of state of emergency in Malaya on December 1, and all reserve officers of the Navy in Singapore, aviation officers and volunteers in Malaya were mobilized, while the troops in Hongkong were ordered to return to their barracks and naval officers and sailors were ordered to stand by. A fleet led by the crack flagship Prince of Wales is reported to have entered Singapore on December 2.

Meantime, British pressure and strategy in Thailand have become more open than ever, as the result of which great uneasiness is said to be prevailing in that country with its neutrality policy having been endangered. A Reuters dispatch from Bangkok on November 30 stated that, in order to strengthen the encirclement structure against Japan, 50,000 Australian troops in Malaya have completed all necessary preparations for the invasion into Thailand. As the result of this sensational report, the public sentiment in Thailand has been driven into extreme uneasiness.

Following the steps of America and Britain, the Dutch East Indes Government issued a mobilization order of all army and air forces. Thus the situation in that country has also become extremely tense.

All these measures, as it is clear in the recent conference in Manila, form a ring of actions with the United States as its guiding body. The fact that such steps have been taken in the southern area surrounding Japan only serves for the aggravation of the situation. We cannot comprehend the true intention of the United States, which has been trying to disturb the situation in the southern area while continuing conversations in Washington. Here is the reason why we ask American reflection.

Britain and America Must Reflect

YOMIURI

At the request of the American Government, the seventh talks were held at Washington on Tuesday. No matter what the American inquiry to the Japanese Government, unless the United States Government modifies its fanciful principle which ignores the realities in East Asia, difficulties in the negotiations can by no means be overcome. We must demand the United States to abandon its dogmatic idea.

Although there is a great gap between the claims of the two nations, the Japanese Government, with great patience, has decided to continue negotiations in order to exert peaceful efforts until the last moment and is continuing negotiations, taking all necessary measures.

Despite this fact, Anglo-American military operations in Southwestern Asia have been strengthened steadily, which have resulted in an unprecedented crisis in that region. Both in the Philippines and Malaya, states of emergency have been declared. The combined forces in the Philippines have been arranged in three sectors, while the newly-formed British Far Eastern Fleet, combined with its China and India fleets, under the flagship Prince of Wales is reported to have been massed in Singapore. Near the border of Thailand, 50,000 Australian and 70,000 Indian troops are said to have been concentrated. Besides, war preparations have been rushed by British and American military leaders in Singapore and the situation now on the verge of immediate explosion. Such Anglo-American military maneuvers have undoubtedly affected Thailand, stimulated French Indo-China and caused undesirable effects to the general situation in East Asia.

Both Britain and America may have been planning to threaten this country in order to carry out their dogmatic principles, but what will result from negotiations for peace with a background of armed force is clearly shown in the actual situation in Europe.

The message by Premier General Hideki Tojo on the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty last Sunday was misrepresented in the United States and a great sensation was caused in that country. The hurried return to Washington of President Roosevelt from Warm Springs is said to have been caused by this misinformation. There is nothing strange in Premier Tojo's message as it simply stressed reconstruction of East Asia with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as a unit. How delicate the prevailing Japan-American relation is can be seen in the repercussion of Premier Tojo's message in the United States. With the strengthening of the Anglo-American military collaboration and the completion of the A.B.C.D. line, military action by them is about to be started in this part of the globe, to which we cannot remain an impassive onlooker.

We do not know anything about the contents of "a certain inquiry" by the United States Government. But we must point out here that Britain and America must, first of all, abandon their challenging attitudes. The "cancer" in the Pacific can never be removed by armed forces. Unless they change this attitude, the continuation of Japanese-American negotiations will after prove to be meaningless. If the American Government is really anxious for the maintenance of the peace in the Pacific, it must first of all reflect on itself before asking it of others.

Anglo-American Offensive

NICHI NICHI

The United States persists in the policy of making Japan accept fantastic principles to regulate relations in the Pacific area. Meanwhile, countries which are hostile toward Japan are pressing their program of encircling this country. Great Britain, the Netherlands East Indies, and Australia, with American support, are preparing for an offensive against our country. It goes without saying that nothing will come of the American talk of peace with Japan as long as the United States is backing countries which are opposing Japanese action. Reports to hand tell of the proclamation of a state of emergency in Malaya and the issuance of general mobilization orders in the Netherlands East Indies. There is not the slightest doubt that all these activities, which are directed against this country, are supported by the United States.

The British have of late been spreading reports of the imminence of a Japanese attack against Thailand. Obviously their objective is to incite Thailand to action against this country. It is the custom of the British to spread reports that countries are in danger before moving into those countries. They disseminated rumors of an impending attack against Iraq and Iran before they advanced into these countries. The British now are telling the world that Thailand is in danger of an attack from Japan. It will not be surprising if Britain makes a move against Thailand. The massing of British troops along the border between Burma and Thailand means that the British are waiting for an opportunity. We wonder how the United States thinks of this British attitude. Do Britain and America want to see Thailand outside of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere? If they do, then we must come to the conclusion that they are out to disturb the peace of East Asia.

Japan continues to work for a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences with the United States. Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, following their meeting with United States Undersecretary of State Welles on December 2, made statements to the press to the effect that Japan would do all within its power to avoid war. Whether there will be peace in the Pacific area now hinges on the attitude of the United States toward this country. If America adheres to the policy of aiding countries hostile to Japan, trouble is almost sure to come.

Need Caution

MIYAKO

The United States Government, which recently presented a document based on fanciful principles, as pointed out by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, is again reported to have made another inquiry to the Japanese Government. Although we know nothing about the truth concerning the negotiations, we cannot help but feel something unpleasant as if the United States is making one-sided moves.

What we must be cautious about at this moment is the American old trick in international struggles. The Anglo-American victory in the first World War was not of military nature, but, instead, was scored by politics and plots. That the United States is trying to score victory in the current war by the latter means is clearly seen in its political maneuvers in close cooperation with Britain. A phenomenon which appears as if one-sided moves have been made in the Japanese-American negotiations means a deadlock in the situation, for which we must be very cautious.

It is quite reassuring that the public opinion in this country is now aroused for the defense of our national prestige and existence as the Japanese-American question has become critical. This is the conviction needed most for the completion of national defense structure. This resolution must be fully applied to our daily lives in order to create a new order in our national lives in line with the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

It is quite necessary to launch a special national movement such as "new life order movement" as a link of the total war structure and solidify the national conviction in coping with the prevailing situation.

British and American Preparation for Invasion

HOCHI

It has been already pointed out that the British and American intrigues in southeastern Asia have now developed from the mere propaganda stage to actual preparation for invasion. There are, furthermore, two foreign cable news bearing on this situation. The first is the arrival of the British fleet at Singapore, and the second is the American demand for the right of protecting southwestern China.

Premier Winston Churchill, some time ago, hinted at the transfer of the British fleet to the Pacific, and that is now materialized. The Prince of Wales and several other warships have now entered the port of Singapore. Furthermore, according to the announcement made by the British Government, it seems that there will be formed a strong Far Eastern Fleet ineluding the China Sea fleet and the Indian Sea fleet, and also the navies of Australia and New Zealand will be placed under the control of the new big fleet.

But such was already foretold when the United States revised the neutrality act and the possibility of the cooperation of the American fleet with the British fleet in the Atlantic increased. Yet, despite its propaganda value, it is doubtful how much the British naval strength in East Asia would be increased by this step. When the existence of Japan's strong navy in the Pacific is realized, such does not deserve any consideration.

However, when we think of the effect of such exaggerated report of war preparation on Thailand and French Indo-China, we cannot remain silent.

Then the United States is devoting everything for improving and defending the Burma road, because not only does it desire to utilize the route for helping Chungking, but also for obtaining tungsten and other materials necessary for its defense program. For attaining this end, the United States has already sent Owen Lattimore, Brigadier General Magruder, and other advisers to Chungking. Now it is rumored that the Burma route will be operated by the United States. At a recent conference with Chungking leaders, Brigadier General Magruder demanded full authority for defending southwestern China, and this reveals the ambition of the United States to establish military control over China. That must be called the preparation for invading into East Asia.

Yet it is quite clear whether or not the dying Chungking regime would be given a new life by giving the United States military control. But when that military authority is once gained, the United States would go one step further and try to obtain full control of the Chungking army. That will be a great obstacle against the formation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The present situation in the Pacific points to the intensification of the British and American preparation for invading into East Asia. Future developments entirely depend on the attitude of Britain and the United States. If ever a rupture is caused in the Pacific the responsibility entirely rests upon Great Britain and the United States.

Increase of Direct Taxes and Production Expansion

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The Government had its increase of indirect taxes by ¥630,000,000 approved by the extraordinary Diet session, and the increased taxation has been enforced since December 1.—By the advance of tobacco prices effective on November 1, an additional revenue of about ¥140,000,000 is obtained. Then, it is also proposed to increase the railway traffic by which another increase of about ¥200,000,000 will be made in the national revenue. In this manner, the total increased revenue of indirect taxes and similar items would reach a grand total of about ¥970,000,000. For maintaining a fair proportion to these indirect taxes, the proposed rise of direct taxes must be of a considerable percentage. At the extraordinary Diet, Finance Minister Kaya said that the increase of direct taxes would be greater than that of indirect taxes. It is reported that the Finance Ministry had drafted an outline of the plan for increasing direct taxes in formulating the next fiscal year's budget, and has given considerable attention to production expansion and encouragement of savings. Of course, the increase of indirect taxes will affect the livelihood of the people, but will not bring any special pressure on financial circles. But the increase of direct taxes will directly affect the earning of industries, and thus will be related to the expansion of production. Thus, it is necessary that cosideration be directed so that production decline will not be caused, but on the contrary, production would be increased as planned.

With the increased distribution of Government fund to industrial fields under the ever-increasing national budget, the fund that will be recovered to the Government from industrial fields must also advance. But when the expenditures in industrial fields increases more than the advance of income, and thus profit is reduced, industries would not be able to shoulder increased taxes. Thus, when tax increase goes beyond the rational point, there will be caused a decline in share quotations, shortage of production funds and depression of enterprising spirit, thus resulting in the decline of production. In many European and American countries, despite the increase percentage taken by taxes in national revenue since the present European war, share quotations have not shown much decrease, due to the increased profit of industries. But in Japan, industrial profit is not necessarily increasing due to the defect of control system and the shortage of supply of goods. Yet it is not an easy task to remove the defects of the control system, nor there is seen much prospect of an increased supply of goods. Thus, heavy tax on the profit of enterprises in increasing direct taxes must be avoided and the increased levy must be made mainly on incomes that are not directly related to industrial profit.

Under the present synthetic income tax system, holders of shares are in a unfavorable position, compared with holders of debentures or bank deposits. The system must be adjusted so that the two kinds of income will be equally taxed. Taxes on corporations have greatly increased, and while they totaled ¥210,000,000 in 1936, they rose to ¥1,360,000,000 in 1941. Thus, it is impossible to expect much increase in corporation taxes or special wartime income tax.

In short in increasing direct taxes, industrial profit cannot be heavily taxed, while classified incomes cannot be increased beyond certain points for guaranteeing the people's livelihood. Thus, it will be obliged to revise the present regulations concerning the taxation on the income of fixed interest. There will be also needed more encouragement in savings. Thus it is hoped that the Government will give particular consideration on this point.

Exhorts Nation in Savings Drive

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya Wednesday afternoon made a speech appealing to the nation to strive to attain the goal of saving ¥17,000,000,000, in the courtyard of the Ministry surrounded by many of his subordinate officials. The scene was filmed by the Nippon News Company, the speech being recorded at the same time. The film will be shown all over the country during the nation's savings campaign scheduled from today to December 13. Seen here is the Finance Minister speaking, a few placards for the campaign put up on his left side.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onouye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. From Nov. 30 (Sunday). Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki. A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—Osaka Bungakuza Marionette performance in "Suzuga Mori," and four other kabuki dramas. Curtain rises at 4 p.m. From November 29.

MOVIES

"Kawanakajima"—A Toho Picture, starring Ennosuke Ichikawa, Denjiro Okochi, Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada. Nippon Gekijo.

"Genroku Chushingura"—A Shochiku picture, with the entire staff of the Shochiku Studios and the members of the Zenshinza Theatrical Troupe participating in. Hogakuza, Musashinokan (Shinjuku), Odeon-za (Yokohama) and Kokusai Gekijo (Asakusa).

"Le Grand Elan"—A French Ski-Film, starring Max Dearly and Charpin: Hibiya Eiga Gekijo. From Dec. 5.

"Poil de Carotte"—A French picture, starring Harry Baur and Robert Lynin. Nichigeki Shogekijo. Dec. 4-6.

NOH PLAY

The Kenno Society Noh Plays, Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343, 6-chome, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. December 13, from 3 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Shin-Kozosha paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Gallery, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Shigehiko Ishikawa one-man show, the Nichido Gallery Sukiyabashi. Dec. 1-4.

The 15th Shin-Kozosha Painting Exhibition, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Oshio Society Paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 23-Dec. 7.

Nitto Art Academy paintings, the Tokyo Prefectural Art Museum, Uyeno. Nov. 26-Dec. 6.

'Arts for Modern Life' Society Exhibition, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 1-4.

Ichiro Numata one-man show, Ginza Gallery, near Yomiuri Shimbun. Dec. 1-3.

Tochigi Prefecture Artist Ass'n, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

The Third Kenkyu-kai Paintings, Kinokuniya Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 4.

Famous Painting Masters' Recent Works, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 3-7.

Toyoo Tosabayashi one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 5-8.

LIGHT MUSIC

Welfare Music Evening, second periodical concert by Tokyo Light Music Appreciation Society. Attractions: "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Band; Miss Ranko Edogawa and her band; Ryozo Okuda and Light Music Chamber Quartet; Katsuhiko Haida and Moana Glee Club; Ichiro Fujiyama and his New Century Band. At Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m., Sunday, December 7.

CONCERTS

"The Messiah," Oratorio by Handel, performance in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the work's completion. Annual presentation, by Tokyo Volunteer Choir (Tokyo Seigaku Kyokai Gasshodan); conductor: Ugo Nakada. Vocal soloists: Miss Eleanor Porter, soprano; Miss Kiyo Koho, alto; Saimei Gen, tenor; Arnold Bauer, baritone. Accompaniment by members of Tokyo String Orchestra and Tokyo Symphony Orchestra. At Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m., Friday, December 5.

First Piano Recital, by Miss Yukiko Murakami. Program: Bach, Italian Concerto; Ravel, Sonatine; Schumann, Papillons; Debussy, "Children's Corner," and selections by contemporary French composers. At Sangyo Kaikan, 7:30 p.m., Saturday, December 6.

Beethoven Piano Sonata Cycle, seventh recital, by Noboru Toyomasu. Program: Three Last Sonatas, Opus 109, Opus 110, Opus 111. At Meiji Seimei Auditorium, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Bach Evening, Autumn Concert, by Chorus and Orchestra of Musashino Music School; conductor: Professor August Junker. Soloists: Ikunoshin Koyama, piano; Miss asuko Suzuki, soprano; Arnold Bauer, bariton. Program: Prelude and Fugue, arranged by Albert; Piano Concerto in D minor; Cantata for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. At Kyoritsu Hall, 7 p.m., Monday, December 8.

Fifth Vocal Recital, by Miss Haruko Kato. At the piano: Sumiko Horino. Program: Songs and lieder by Faure, Gretry, Schubert, and Beethoven; opera airs from Rossini's "The Barber of Sevilla" and "Semiramis," and Lortzing's "Undine." At Sanshi Kaikan, 7 p.m., Tuesday, December 9.

Recital on Two Pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inoue and Joseph Rosenstock. Program: Bach-Duparc, Prelude and Fugue in A minor; Schumann, Andante and Variations, Opus 46; Brahms, Five Waltzes, Opus 39; Debussy, "Blanc et Noir"; Ravel, "Bolero." At Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 10.

DANCE RECITALS

Joint Presentation of Dances Competing in Ballet Prize Contest for Special Musical and Dramatical Festival 1941, sponsored by Central Federation of Japanese Culture: Gunjin Kaikan, 6 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6.

"Peer Gynt," ballet based on a story by Henrik Ibsen. Japanese version by Masao Kusuyama, music by Grieg, arranged by Goro Sudo. Ballet Presentation by Ichiro Miki and Tokyo Ballet Theater. Accompaniment by Tokyo Ballet Theater Orchestra; conductor: Akira Suzuki. Soloists: Miss Itoko Hoshide, violin; Miss Teiko Sugimura, harp; vocal performances by Hideo Yoshida, Misao Suga, and Tokyo Vocal Music School Mixed Chorus, directed by Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Kenji Shimoyakawa. At National New Theater, Tsukiji, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, December 17 and 18.

RADIO THIS EVENING

URBAN—6:25 Tokyo Physians Choir: "A selection from Schubert's German Missa, and other choral pieces; 7:30 Orchestra records: "Hamlet" Overture (Tschaikowsky); 8:10 "String Quartet in F major" (Beethoven Op. 135) by Bush String Quartet Band in the serial famous music appreciation through records.

U.S. SHOULD LEAVE FAR EAST TO JAPAN

Kyoto Imperial Professor Condemns Imperialistic Policy of America

The voluntary withdrawal of the United States from the Far East and its recognition of the predominant position which Japan occupies in the section of the world was strongly urged in a critical article of America's past foreign policies by Dr. Shigeo Suehiro, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University which appeared in the Asahi Wednesday.

"At the time the 13 American colonies were still dependent on England, a very amusing but instructive incident is reported to have occurred between a white man and an Indian. These two are reported to have gone out fishing one day. The catch was not very good and they could only show one fish for the whole day's efforts. The question was how to divide the fish equitably. The white man said: 'I'll take the head and the tail of the fish,' and went home with the whole fish.

"Perhaps this anecdote was manufactured but, in any case, it illustrates the attitude the white man has taken against the colored races. This superiority complex even pervades America's diplomacy—and especially is this true in the case of the Monroe Doctrine.

"The Monroe Doctrine saw the light of day toward the end of 1823 when President James Monroe sent a message to Congress. The Doctrine has two objectives. In the first place, it stated that the European countries shall not establish any colonies in the western hemisphere. Secondly, it placed a ban on European interference in the affairs of the western hemisphere. This Doctrine was laid down by the United States as the possibility of European meddling seemed most imminent.

"Since the Monroe Doctrine was first asserted, more than 120 years have elapsed. During this period, the Doctrine has been put to a lot of varied interpretation and fictitious construction, wholly at variance with the original meaning.

Meaning Interpellated

"In regard to the first principle stated in the Doctrine, that no European Powers shall build up a colony in the western hemisphere, the meaning has been expanded to incorporate any country outside the Americas. Further, not only colonization but also cession as well as exchange of territory was also prohibited.

"In the summer of 1912 when it was rumored in the United States that a Japanese concern was going to buy a piece of land off the western coast of Lower California near Magdalena Bay, it was thought that Japan was trying to establish a naval base there. The State Department conducted an investigation and found that there was no foundation for such a report. Nevertheless, the Senate adopted a resolution in which it was stated that actions of this nature by countries outside the western hemisphere cannot be tolerated. By such measures, the United States has sought to stop the penetration of Japan into South and Central America.

"At the time France was invaded by Germany, Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated at the committee hearings in Congress that the United States will not permit the transference of French possession in South America to any foreign Power and that to prevent such a possibility this French territory will be put under the joint administration of the countries in the western hemisphere.

"In regard to the second principle expostulated in the Monroe Doctrine, the same development can be seen in the expansion of its application. The appearance of the big stick policy has been the natural consequence.

"Though under the second principle just stated, the United States has prevented other nations from meddling in the western hemisphere, has the United States reciprocated with a similar action toward the internal affairs of other countries?

"Its record is one complete story of how one nation interfered with the life and existence of another. In the first place, it took over the Philippines and other islands in the Pacific. Right now as England's fate hangs in the balance, it is trying to become legal heir to England's possessions in the Far East, especially Singapore.

U.S. Imperialism Cited

"In the Far East, the United States since the turn of the last century has intervened in the affairs of this section of the world. In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay presented a note referring to the open door policy to the different countries having interests in Asia. In 1905, Edward Harriman tried to get control of the Manchurian Railway. In this action, he might have had the approval of the United States. In 1909 the Knox proposal to neutralize the Manchurian Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway with the apparent object to get Japan out of the Asiatic continent was sent to the various countries. This meddling has continued through the period of the Siberian Expedition, the Manchurian Incident and the present China Affair.

"Perhaps in all these actions, the United States is under the impression that it is working for the peace of the Far East. A crab, as far as it is concerned, thinks that it is crawling over the ground in a straight line but those who have been on the beach know better. Its actions are not in accord with its intentions. The same thing can be said of the United States. Instead of contributing to peace, it is blocking the realization of a true peace in the Far East.

"In 1823, it took more than one month for a boat to cross the Atlantic. More than a century has passed since then and the method of coping with the circumstances existing in the 19th century is certainly not applicable today. In the 19th century, the Monroe Doctrine may have been very appropriate.

"The United States is very aware of the changes brought about by scientific developments, in bringing the nations closer together. It is for this reason that the United States has been advancing into the Far East. Why cannot it be more tolerant in regard to the aspirations of other countries? We are looking forward to seeing the United States keep its hands off the Far East and permitting Japan to carry out the advice of Theodore Roosevelt to set up an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine."

From
TAIWAN
To
KARAFUTO

Starling Hunt

With special permission given by the Home Ministry a grey starling hunting was staged on a large scale recently by the farmers of the villages of Goryo and Shimamoto in Osaka Prefecture. The birds came flying in vast flocks to the district at the end of October to play havoc with farm crops to an extent intolerable to the farmers.

Rich Catch Still On

Along the coast of Hachinoe, Aomori Prefecture, rich catches of cuttle-fish are still continuing, says a report from Hachinoe, adding that a new record was set for the biggest catch the other day when a single days haul brought to the fishermen ¥32,000.

Cats Cause Fire

Two pet cats are supposed to be responsible for the outbreak of a fire which resulted in the destruction of the house of a doctor in Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto the other day. Probably the animals overturned the "Kotatsu" (a foot-warmer) after the family members went out for shopping.

Meals, 30-Sen per Day

Common cooking started by the third neighborhood unit of Motomachi, Kokura City from September, is gaining popularity more and more among the nine households constituting the unit. Ample meals can be served at the cost of only 30-sen a day per person.

Old Timepiece Donated

A 400-year-old clock of Dutch manufacture was donated recently to the San-in Museum by a man of Oyama-mura, Seihaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture, whose ancestor had been given the timepiece by Iyeyasu Tokugawa, founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Aged Woman Asks Donation

About ¥24,000 was collected by a 68-year-old woman named Sonoko Inoue of Shonai-mura, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture, who is making a tour of the whole country to solicit contribution for the purpose of donating planes to the Army.

Town of No Signboards

Minato-machi, Naka-gun, Ibaraki Prefecture, will be a town of no signboards shortly as a result of the decision made by the guilds there to hand over all metal signboards to the State.

Magic Chemicals

Magic chemicals that control the growth of vegetables were created by the Chemical Research Institute of Kyoto Imperial University in Takatsuki-machi, Osaka Prefecture. A variety in shape and taste was the results of the application of the chemicals to potato cultivation.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY GREETS 50TH YEAR

Scientists Get Together to Preview Next 50 Years of Progress

CHICAGO.—The next 50 years of progress in science was previewed recently by scientists arriving for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the University of Chicago.

The first of an expected attendance of more than 5,000 scientists, college presidents, foreign guests and students from all parts of the country began to pack the university dormitories and nearby hotels.

No Pessimism Found

Despite the war there was no pessimism in a series of sidewalk interviews among the men and women carrying on research in hundreds of university and commercial laboratories. Their attitude is one of distinct optimism for the world to come when the present war is over.

Economists agreed that the post-war period may be more difficult than the war period itself as the nation goes through a period of reconstruction and readjustment.

"Taxation will remain high for some years to come, many people will be out of work, but the resources of the country are and will be sufficient to carry the nation through such an emergency until the time when domestic and international trade again is established on sound economic principles," they declared.

Optimistic About Future

Chemists and physicists are even more optimistic about the future.

Pointing out that during the past fifty years of growth of science and its application in the world such great strides as the development of radio, aviation, X-rays, radium, fast transportation by automobile and train, and hundreds of new facilities for individual, home and business uses have been developed, they envisioned an entire new era of progress in science and industry.

The theme of the university's celebration is "new frontiers in education and research." The scientists will undertake a forecast of the new era which, they believe, the United States and the world are entering just now.

Power From Atoms

For example, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, one of the principal speakers, declared in a recent issue of the journal Science, official magazine of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that today the possibility of developing power from the reactions of atoms in which one hundred pounds of uranium, a close chemical relative of radium, could develop $10,000,000 worth of electrical energy is not an idle daydream.

"The present situation is not unlike the circumstances 50 years ago surrounding the then great question of whether man would ever be able to fly," he declared.

All Sour Notes

NEW YORK.—A trumpet player auditioning for Phil Spitalny's all-girl orchestra hit all sour notes. Spitalny was amazed because she came well recommended, but it turned out that another girl—in revenge for the fancied theft of a boy friend—had slipped an alumcoated lipstick into the trumpeter's handbag. Spitalny promised the sobbing player another trial.

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Views and Reviews

Peffer Looks at China

In the course of his long article recently contributed to the New York Times, Nathaniel Peffer pointed out three items connected with changes that have taken place in China's internal situation since the outbreak of the China affair. First, Peffer mentioned that China's race psychology had been elevated, asserting that no internal split is threatening, even though internal friction still exists. He quoted the Kuomintang-Communist relations in this connection.

Second, he said old China had gone, as traditional systems were replaced by new ones. Although the Chinese have not yet revived as a race, sectionalism or provincial evils, in which warlords hold their own ground and contend for supremacy, have been welded into nationalism, as a result of the present war, Peffer said.

Third, China's center has shifted from the Yangtze delta and maritime provinces to the western interior. The result, Peffer mentioned, is that China's culture, which used to be made clearly distinct between culturally-advanced sea coast provinces and the interior lagging behind the progress of the time, promises to be made even, as backward provinces such as Szechwan, Shansi and Yunnan are flourishing with construction enterprises.

China today is ruled by the two regimes, one at Nanking and the other at Chungking. What Peffer means by China is, of course, Chungking-controled provinces. As he pointed out, changes surely are taking place in Chungking-ruled China. How to grasp these changes concretely and objectively, not abstractly and ideologically, is important for Japan to know the future power of Chungking's resistance to Japan.

Politically, centralization of power in the Chungking regime as central political force is becoming nearer its realization. Before the outbreak of the China affair, a crowd of warlords, large and small, used to hold their own ground on all sides, contending for influence. They were a centrifugal existence to the central political force. Some of them were almost perfectly independent from the central regime. Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, Yen Hsi-shan of Shanghai, Li Tsung-jen and Pai Tsung-hsi both of Kwangsi, Lung Yun of Yunnan, Liu Hsiang of Szechwan, and others were outstanding. The existence of these "feudal" warring barons has lost its significance now, as power has been concentrated in Chungking. Chungking also is extending its conciliatory policy to frontier regions of less civilized status. Chiang Kai-shek also is trying hard to entice natives of French Indo-China, Thailand and the Malaya to cooperate with Chungking. What Peffer means by no internal split threatening China is in this connection. A complete centralization of political power in Chungking, however, is in the making. It is unfinished yet.

Conscription Opposed

Militarily, China after the outbreak of the China affair hurried the enforcement of conscription system. Chiang Kai-shek and his military lieutenants are encouraging his countrymen to serve in the army, but, as a matter of fact, the conscription is not practised to full expectations. Especially, the moneyed class is opposing this system. This is weakness of China's social system. Feudalistic ideas still are deep-seated among Chinese.

Economically, Chungking is undertaking construction of the interior, but it is still a desk plan. Much time will be needed before the blueprint is carried into effect. Seven railways are projected. Construction of highways from Chungking to Chengtu, Kunming, Lanchow, Sian, Chengchow, Ichang, Changsha, Hengyang and Kweilin is either completed or in progress. Chungking is concentrating on the construction of transportation facilities over the mountainous district in the interior. Blueprints also are prepared for agricultural production of industrial plants.

Much contradiction envisages changes taking place in the Chungking-controled areas. The Kuomintang-Communist relations are Chungking's cancer and it is growing larger and larger. It is hasty to conclude that the two will split, but their cooperation is realized because of the present war with Japan and the British and American assistance. The remaining factor is that the influence of the Communists is still weaker than the Kuomintang. The last factor is the most important. If either of the three factors goes wrong, their cooperation will crumble. (Chigyo Ishihama in the Koa magazine)

Mission of French Indo-China

French Indo-China looms very large to Japan at least from three angles. These important factors have been brought into bolder relief with the arrival of Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary pro tem, at Hanoi on November 8, says the Nichi Nichi. At least, the French colony has formally chimed in with Japan on the so-called Japan's southward advance policy and establishment of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this sense, French Indo-China is in the same boat with Japan, as far as their political, economic and military standpoints are concerned, the paper reports. The momentous missions of French Indo-China for Japan are epitomized as follows:

1. The territory is within bombing range of Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, which is generally regarded as the next place of refuge for the Chiang Kai-shek regime from Chungking, and the Chungking-aid route through Burma, the largest scale supply route, by third countries especially the United States. The territory, therefore, is so important from a strategic viewpoint that it is a geographical key for solving the China affair by Japan.
2. French Indo-China forms the most important supply source of staple materials for Japan during times of war.
3. French Indo-China forms a base for Japan to establish a greater East Asia broad sphere economic orbit.

All and any of these items have direct bearings upon the rise and fall of Japan and in this respect Japan will not only ask for a positive cooperation of French Indo-China to the fullest extent, but also it is left to Ambassador Yoshizawa how soon the three points can be developed and propelled most quickly and effectively. The whole attention of French in that territory, however, solely is concentrated on the outcome of the Japan-American negotiations at Washington, according to the Nichi Nichi. All newspapers at Hanoi and Saigon are carrying every bit of the news.

Presumably, the French are working under the misapprehension that the Washington negotiations will decide the destiny of French Indo-China and that Japan might abandon its avowed policy of an East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the sake of the achievement of the China affair. Funniest of all are rumors that Japan will evacuate its troops from French Indo-China and this sort of rumors is released with malicious intent against Japan. The Nichi Nichi comments that some Frenchmen there still are dreaming of the comeback of a good old days, when Democracy was supreme at home, and are hoping its realization against hope.

Two Regimes in One

The present world disturbances are producing a new phenomenon. This is the fact that one country is ruled by two governments of categorically opposed characters. According to a regular conception, any country in the world is ruled by one government. More than one country have two regimes. Two governments exist in China. France, too, is in the same position. Holland is very likely to have two governments. Maybe, the Soviet Union is not an exception to the rule. If German troops succeed in effecting landing on the British Isles, a new regime will not be unlikely there, separating from its old government, which on common knowledge is very likely to go to Canada or somewhere else. Conjectures are that British African colonies may pledge their allegiance to a new regime in London, while Australia and others may obey the orders of a government in Canada. It is highly possible that many countries will have two different governments.

This phenomenon seems not very serious at first sight, but cannot be ignored. The Queen of Holland is in London, but her return to Holland, which is under German occupation, will have the least possibility. When the war is over, a new Dutch regime is surely to be established under German instructions and will join a new European order. The Queen will not recognize such a regime and her opinion will be supported by Britain and the United States. Which side is right or wrong in such a case is a matter for endless argument. After all, strength settles the question. It is really strange and absurd that the United States is consulted by the Netherlands East Indies on matters relating to the latter. There were many counries, however, which perished before they were able to have two different regimes. (Yoshitaro Shimizu in the Yomiuri)

RIGGS AND KOVACS SIGNED TO 'PLAY FOR PAY' GAMES

Amateur Tennis Champion and Runner-Up to Appear in 80 Matches

United Press

NEW YORK, November 28.—Tennis circles on Thursday expressed confidence that the conversion of national amateur champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Runner-up Frankie Kovacs of Oakland California into professional performers would bring new life to the "play for pay" sportsters.

Riggs and Kovacs have received guarantees of $25 000 each for signing contracts for an 80-match tour arranged by Alexis Thompson, wealthy young sportsman and owner of the Philadelphia Eagles, National League professional football team.

Thompson said that his two recruits may earn more than the original guarantee before the coast-to-coast tour, which begins on December 26 in Madison Square Garden with Fred Perry of England and Don Budge, is completed.

United Press

NEW YORK, November 26.—Robert L. "Bobby" Riggs, national men's singles tennis champion, and Frank Kovacs today signed contracts with Alexis Thompson, Philadelphia sportsman, to appear in 80 professional matches.

The two top-flight amateurs, in their first professional appearances, will oppose Donald Budge and Fred Perry, top-ranking professional champs. The matches will begin December 26.

Riggs, the 23-year-old veteran, recaptured the men's crown this year by defeating Kovacs in the Forest Hills title round last September 7 by a convincing margin. Riggs held the title in 1939 but lost it in 1940.

QUIT BAY MEADOWS TRACK

Kyne and Uniack to Start New Track In S. California

United Press

LOS ANGELES, November 28.—Harry Uniack, Los Angeles business man and sportsman, announced on Thursday that he and Bill Kyne plan to withdraw their interests in the Bay Meadows race track and start a new track in southern California.

Uniack said the decision to withdraw from Bay Meadows was due to Kyne's dissatisfaction with racing dates in the north.

A 300-acre race track has been purchased in Puente just outside Los Angeles, and Uniack said application would be made shortly to the State Horse Racing Board for permission to operate a track there.

BAER SEEN AS SETUP FOR 'BROWN BOMBER'

Max Baer's 'Kid Brother' Seen Up Against Two Handicaps In Return Fight

Buddy Baer who will be given a chance to meet Joe Louis in the squared ring again on January 9, next year, for the world heavyweight crown, isn't conceded a show by Vic Schnierson, sports editor of the Shanghai Evening Post. This 20th defense should result in Louis' 20th straight victory, he says.

Whilst formerly engaged in pursuing the unremitting ends of Joseph Louis Barrow, whom he considered worth every sacrifice and artifice—that is financially—Joe Louis today steps into the picture as a horse of quite another color, appearing for solely charitable aims in aid of the United States Navy Relief Fund.

Louis Will Win

The Louis-Bud Baer battle, set January 9, is going to end similarly to the first time the two fighters met last May in Louis' 17th title defense. In effect, Bud Baer has little chance of winning the battle despite his lethal punch and despite the first-round knock-down he scored which sent Louis sprawling through the ropes on that memorable occasion.

The match ended quite differently. Unlike the beginning, the end was disastrous for Maxie's kid brother. Battered to a pulp Bud meekly allowed his seconds to purport whatever they saw fit, and they, in turn, loitered in his corner after Referee Arthur Donovan had told them to leave the ring. He disqualified Bud and no end of protests piled on the Columbia Commission desk—without avail.

Baer Faces Two Factors

And come January 9 Bud Baer will go out there fighting two people. Firstly, Joe Louis, who at any time is a better fighter than Bud.

And secondly himself, or rather the memory of the shellacking he suffered in May. This blahblah about Louis' degeneration as a first-class fighting power is all wrong. It was proven to be after he defeated Billy Conn and Lou Nova in swift succession.

What's more, Buddy Baer knows it. He'll step into the ring against Louis for whatever glory he may get. No mention is made in the report received here recently about his remuneration. It is possible he'll fight for glory alone—but he knows, as does the whole world, that Louis can't lose.

Lettuce Patch

Joe Louis has passed through the heavyweight field like a tornado through a lettuce patch. The procession which formed on the right for the right (Louis) was duck soup for Joe. Betting against him was and is like betting that someone will bump off Dick Tracy. Fortunately for the promoters there are thousands of fans still willing to shell out silver just to see the Brown Bomber in action, but already the big bugs of boxing fear that America will weary of watching the walloper waltz through the would-be's. Perhaps if Joe Louis is to retain his crowd-drawing power he may have to enter the inter-collegiate goldfish-gulping contest.—Or fight for United States Navy Relief.

But whatever his aims and ambitions, Joe Louis Barrow has nothing to fear from Buddy Baer, especially after the convincing victory he battered out the first time they met.

Bit Drafty, Perhaps

SALISBURY, N. C.—With the streamliner doing 80 miles an hour, the engineer suddenly saw a hand moving back and forth on his front window, like a windshield wiper. He stopped the train. On top of the engine lay a youth who said: "I guess I just wanted to get off!"

More Troops to Far East

The United States and Britain are reported daily sending more troops to the Far East in order to strengthen the ABCD encirclement line against Japan. Above photo shows British troops in Malaya going through their maneuvers.

U.S. Said Way Behind In Red Aid Program

(Continued From Page 1)

indispensable to a modern state such as iron, coal, oil, cotton, wheat, timber, etc., and has the highest technical efficiency in the world.

"It seems that the President of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt, has lately been under the obsession that he can make the world do as he orders by making full use of the raw materials at his disposal. His project for the construction of a wartime economy in the pursuit of this dream has called for enormous appropriations from Congress, expenditures reaching astronomical proportions. This large expenditure, instead of forcing the Axis Powers to come to their knees, has brought inflation in its wake.

"The main reasons for this inflationary trend can be traced to the President's vast outlays and national defense expenditures. During the 1938-39 fiscal period, the national defense outlays amounted to $1,163,000,000, or about 13.4 per cent of the total disbursements, aggregating $8,700,000,000. In the following year, the national defense appropriations went up to $1,559,000,000 or 17.2 per cent of the total outlays. But in the 1940-41 budget, national defense expenses leaped up to $6,000,000,000 or about one-half of the total appropriations. The 1941-42 appropriations threw all the past budgets completely into the shade. In this budget, the national defense expenditures approximated 70 per cent or $15,500,000,000 of the total estimates, $22,200,000,000.

Estimates Keep Rising

"In May, 1940, it was generally thought that the national defense program would call for about $10,000,000,000, but in the budget which President Roosevelt presented to Congress in January of this year, the estimates were for $28,000,000,000, and in March when the Lease-Lend Act was passed, this figure swelled up to $40,000,000,000. This was not all. In October, the army and navy supplementary estimates of $4,700,000,000 and $3,600,000,000 respectively were approved, while an additional $5,985,000,000 outlay was set aside for carrying out the Lease-Lend project. In other words, the total of these expenditures, inclusive of other national defense items, topped $66,100,000,000 or about two times the amount the United States spent in the first World War. Of course, this outlay will be expended over a period of about two years but this stupendous figure was mobilized with the object of impressing the Axis countries. Instead, this colossal appropriation has acted as an invitation to the inflationary forces.

"In examining the recent wholesale prices in the United States, it will be found that the prices soared by as much as 10 per cent within a short space of half a year

Table 1

Index of Wholesale Price and Living Costs Compared

	Wholesale	Living Costs
January, 1941	78.4	101
June, 1941	87.1	105

Since June 1940, the condition is even more aggravated. Since the living costs have expanded by about 5 per cent during this period, the laboring classes are naturally bound to become a little dissatisfied with their present wages. The Committee for Industrial Organization has been holding strikes everywhere, demanding a raise in pay.

"In order to get the funds to pay for this gigantic appropriations, President Roosevelt has had to have recourse to heavy taxation measures, in addition to the flotation of bonds. The revenue from income taxes which before July 1940 was $2,100,000,000 climbed to $3,470,000,000 in that year and during this year the revenue expected to pour into the national treasury from this channel is around $3,500,000,000. At the present moment, the Government is contemplating on putting compulsory savings into effect, as well as setting fixed prices for commodities and prorating raw materials. The enforcement of any of these acts would only arouse hostility, create unfavorable public opinion and increase speculative purchases which invite the vicious circle of inflationary forces.

Peace Industry Stepped On

"The result has been for the wartime industries to increase at the expense of the peacetime factories. According to the survey conducted by the Steel Manufacturers' Association, production has shown a tremendous increase, a far higher percentage than last year and about twice as large as at the time of the outbreak of the European war. However, the 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons of steel manufactured annually will not be sufficient to fulfill the demands of the wartime industries.

"For this reason, the automobile industries were mobilized to cooperate in munition work. The production of automobiles, according to Price Coordinator Leon Henderson, was to be curtailed 51 per cent for January of next year. A similar restriction on the use of iron, steel, lead and tin by peacetime industries is also being effected and the United States is trying desperately to raise the production of steel another 10,000,000 tons a year.

"The United States is also feverishly engaged in the production of planes for Britain, Chungking and the Soviet Union, but its annual production has only gone up to about 16,000 aircraft although it was first asserted that the plants can produce around 40,000. This failure in producing 40,000 planes as was at first predicted has created some dissatisfaction among the Congressional representatives.

"But the peacetime industries have been putting up some opposition to the policies of the Administration. For instance, the building industries which have received contracts for $10,000,000,000 have got together and pushed-up prices as well as holding back work on the pretext that there is a shortage of materials.

Wealth Being Shared

"Though it has been stated that America has the largest supply of raw materials and wealth, this statement must be revised in the present circumstances as this supply is being shared now by England under America's defense plans. Further, England has been subject to air raids with the result that its productive equipment have been shattered while its raw material supply from the possessions has diminished with the German blockade.

"This new economic burden has brought America face to face with the possibility that it may not be able to supply the needs of both countries. To augment its supply, the United States is at present coaxing the South American countries to come under its sphere of influence. The agricultural products raised in South and Central America are practically the same as those in the United States as in the case of wheat and cotton. For a long time, they were competitors. Through this competition, the United States was able to keep the South American countries under its thumb and at the same time block German commercial penetration. However, this action has not contributed to the welfare of the United States. Though the United States bought much tin, copper, manganese, tungsten and salt peter from South America, America was unable to furnish the countries to the south with necessary machineries.

"The seriousness of the economic shortage can be seen in the trade statistics for this year with countries other than Japan, Manchoukuo and areas occupied by the Japanese forces in China.

Table 2

United States Trade in Pacific, 1941

(In $1,000,000)

	Exports	Imports
Malaya	8.8	242.8
Netherlands East Indies	25.0	115.1
French Indo-China	2.1	6.5
Philippine Islands	85.0	126.0
Thailand	3.6	0.5
Hongkong	20.0	9.2
Total	126	500.1

"Although this total is smaller than the chewing gum consumption in America, the United States is dependent on the Far East for 70 per cent of its rubber, 79 per cent of tin, 99 per cent of quinine, 30 per cent of tungsten and 22 per cent of chrome.

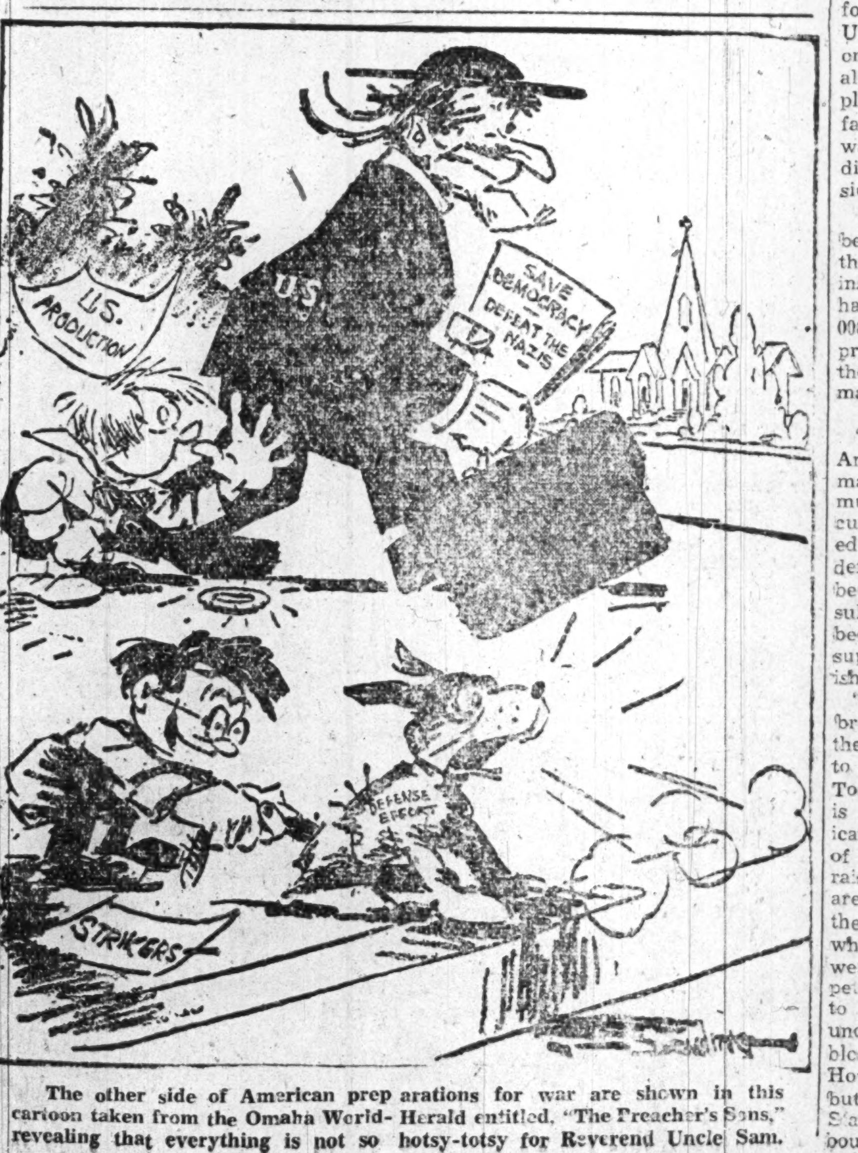
Acute Lack of Bottoms

"The economic situation in the United States is further aggravated by the shortage of bottoms. Though the United States is planning to build up a merchant fleet of 14,000,000 tons, it only has 8,000,000 tons at the present moment. With this present tonnage, it can only transport 26 per cent of its peace time needs. For the remainder, it has had to depend on ships belonging to Japan and England.

"Another big headache is the labor dispute. The struggle has been over bigger pay in view of the increased living costs and also over the question of closed shop. The most recent dispute was the one between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the United States Steel. As there is no love lost between John Lewis and President Roosevelt and as the former is opposed to active participation in war, John Lewis may at present be taking this opportunity to strengthen the position of labor.

"But even in spite of the increase activities of the industries in the United States, there has been unemployment. This situation seems to have been brought around by the stoppage of silk imports as the result of the freezing act. More than 2,000,000 persons are out of jobs now. This figure may even go up to 10,000,000."

'Untied' States of America



The other side of American preparations for war are shown in this cartoon taken from the Omaha World-Herald entitled, "The Preacher's Sons," revealing that everything is not so hotsy-totsy for Reverend Uncle Sam.

U.S. MAY FLY PLANES STRAIGHT TO ENGLAND

New Air Corps Ferry Command May Take Over Transoceanic Deliveries

United Press

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Authoritative sources today saw indications that the newly organized United States Air Corps Ferry Command may take over transoceanic deliveries of warplanes if it becomes necessary to speed up the flow of planes to Great Britain, Soviet Russia and other nations.

The War Department issued a noncommittal announcement concerning activities of the new Command, stating that it at present merely transports warplanes to overseas take-off points.

Authoritative quarters, however, said the tenor of the statement indicated the possibility the Command may begin actual deliveries overseas.

BRITAIN WARNS S. AMERICA

To Be Black-Balled if Ever Trade Attempted With France

Domei

LONDON, December 3.—The Ministry of Economic Warfare today announced that South American countries have been reminded that trade or attempted trade with occupied or unoccupied France would be regarded by the Government in the same light as trading with Italy and Germany.

Any neutral who had commercial and financial relations with France becomes liable for inclusion in the statutory list without further warning, the announcement said.

Coach Named Manager

United Press

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Coach John Lobert today was named Manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, who ended the 1941 baseball season in the cellar with 43 wins and 111 losses.

BRITAIN HAS CORNER ON EUROPE'S RULERS

Six Monarchs Now in London As Refugees—All Show Democratic Tendencies

By Harold Hobson

LONDON.—The recent arrival here of King George of Greece has given Britain a decided corner in kings.

There are in Britain today more monarchs than at any time in the past, except perhaps at times of great ceremonial such as coronations. Furthermore, these crowned heads are now actually resident here, indefinitely, though only temporarily.

Four kings—George of Greece, Haakon of Norway, Peter of Jugoslavia, and Zog of Albania—and two women sovereigns—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg—have taken refuge from Nazi tyranny in the relative peace of front-line London or in the quiet of the English countryside.

Grow Democratic

These six would have been seven but for British victories in Africa. Otherwise Emperor Haile Selassie still would be in his villa at Bath instead of at his palace in Addis Ababa.

These exiled monarchs are becoming steadily more democratic in their ways and thought, according to statements made by their representatives here. They remain as heads of their respective governments; their authority is respected by their subjects all over the world; but they have accepted readily the necessity forced on them by the conditions of war to cut down the ceremony associated with the maintenance of courts and now live, it is said, entirely as private individuals.

King Haakon of Norway, for example, even in his own country, was a keen theater-goer. After being hounded by German airplanes from one refuge in Norway to another, he is now finding pleasure and solace in an imaginative escape provided by London theaters.

King Haakon is to be seen now and then dining at one of London's luxury leading hotels, such as the Savoy or Claridge's.

Queen Wilhelmina lives in a country house near London, and is taking advantage, as all the world knows, of unique opportunities to develop her skill as a radio speaker. She discovered her ability along this line in the years before the war in microphone addresses she used to make to the Netherlands Colonial Empire. In London she continues that intensive activity, as Chief of State—and especially as head of a huge empire—which used to characterize her life in the Hague.

King George Returns

Youthful King Peter of Jugoslavia is on the eve of taking up residence at Clare College, Cambridge. There he will live the life of an ordinary undergraduate, as did King George VI when he was at Trinity at the same University, though this does not mean that he won't have an important word to say about affairs in his refugee Government now established in London.

King George of Greece has perhaps the easiest task in fitting himself into life in London, since he has been here twice before as an exile. He has shown consistent fondness for English society and is reputed to have been a regular tennis partner of British businessmen in the Balkan countries in the happier days of peace. He has lost no time in placing himself actively at the head of his refugee Government here.

Some of these rulers, like many untitled men and women of Great Britain, have the satisfaction of knowing that their children are safe on the other side of the Atlantic.

Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg was recently in Canada herself, and has left her six children, two sons and four daughters. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her children are also in North America.

It is likely, when the war is over, that some degree of ceremonial will be restored. But it is emphasized that the Netherlands ceremonial always was on a restricted scale since for three centuries Holland was a republic and its traditional simplicity still remains powerful. In any case, these rulers, it is confidently asserted, will return to their countries with a new understanding of democracy and with their experience invaluably widened.

Financial Cables

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

LONDON, December 3.—Rather irregular conditions prevailed on the local stock market today with trading continued restricted owing to various uncertainties of domestic and foreign affairs. Industrial issues finished slightly lower but Gilt-edged issues proved firmer in tone. Home rail issues finished higher but oil and kaffir shares were dull. Among the foreign bonds Japanese issues reacted from recent easiness and Chinese issues were steady.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Domei

NEW YORK, December 3.—Persistent profit-selling checked the continuance of yesterday's up-swing. Steel and rail issues retaining the leadership led most listed shares lower, with the trends for time indecisive, variation were narrow and well mixed.

Rail strike settlement and war news' possibilities for broad recovery were encouraging the doubts that when and to what extent the increase of passenger freight rates would be allowed to offset the cost of settlement coupled with government controls and taxes' uncertainties overshadowing the market. However, stiffening tendency brought preponderance of up-reaction of pivotals which presented gains from 1 to 3 points.

New York Stocks

	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
U.S. Steel Common, clos.	52 ⅛	52 ⅛
Anaconda Copper	27 ⅝	27 ¾
Stock Ave., 20 Railroads	27.50	27.49
Stock Ave., 30 Ind.	115.57	116.55
Sales are estimated at	1,180,000	1,090,000

New York Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6½%	46 ½	46 ½
Japanese Gov. 5½%	40 ⅛	40 ¼
Tokyo Electric Light 6%	33	35 ½

London Bonds

Japanese Gov. 6%	28	28
City of Tokyo 5½%	26*	24 ½
S. Manchuria Railway 5%	23	23

New York Foreign Exchanges

T.T. N. York on London	4.03 ¾	4.03 ¾
T.T. N. York on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. N. York on S'hai	5.34	5.34

London Foreign Exchanges

T.T. London on N. York	4.02 ½	4.02 ½
T.T. London on Japan	Unq.	Unq.
T.T. London on S'hai	3 3/16	3 3/16

New York Cotton

Spot (15/16 inch)	17.57*	17.87*
December	16.25	16.50
October	16.70	17.03
Prices in Yen		¥1.64†

* Nominal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Bombay Cotton

Bengal, Dec./Jan.	144 ½	Unrec.
Oomura, Dec./Jan.	206 ¼	Unrec.
Broach, Apr./May	242	Unrec.

* Nominal. † Higher. ‡ Lower.

Silver

London (Official, cash)	23 ½	23 ½
N. York (Official, ready)	35 ⅛	35 ⅛

(Rubber (Spot, Buying)

New York	23 ⅛	23 ⅛
London	10 15/16	10 15/16
Singapore	38 ¼	38 ¼

Wheat

Chicago, December	1.16 ½	1.17 ⅞

Sugar

New York, March (No. 4 Contracts)	2.67 ½	2.68

Tin

Singapore	136 ⅛	135 ¾

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